

Cow-Carts and Pine-Cones

purpose impossible," said Frederick J. Libby, newly elected executive secretary of the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments, one of the non-official bodies now working for the success of the Conference.

President's View

"The national council is an outgrowth of a public sentiment so powerful and so widespread that its influence must prove a powerful support to the Administration's effort to agree with the other nations upon a common program for the limitation of armaments."

"A clearing house of 29 organizations which favor arms reduction, the national council represents between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 people. Groups of the most diverse and varied nature all are united in their conviction of the imperative necessity that at least some part of the crushing burden of armament under which the world staggers must be lifted."

"This great mass of public sentiment will be centralized through the National Council so that it may have expression. On the other hand, the first task of the council will be the development of sound public opinion, to quote from Secretary Hughes' letter to our temporary chairman, Miss Christiana Merriman of New York."

"Economic and altruistic motives mingle in the volume of public sentiment that already is pouring into our office. Business men, laborers, and farmers, finding their pocketbooks picked by the grim hand of war, cry aloud for a lightening of the tax burden; women voters, seeing their chance for better schools, better health, better sanitation, the protection of maternity and infancy shoved aside because money is needed for warships, are espousing this cause as the first step in the women's program. Mothers and fathers of the children, who will be the victims of the next war—a war too terrible to be imagined—are pledging themselves to make such a war impossible, and to leave to the next generation the heritage without which all others are useless—a world of peace."

Effect Is Estimated

President's Birmingham Speech as Viewed by Newspaper Editors

Following are comments by various American newspapers on President Harding's address at Birmingham, Alabama, this week, in which he said the Negro should have economic and political, but not social, equality with the white man:

New York World

As a rule, the north has discussed the Negro problem, and the south has dealt with it, nor have theory and practice often conflicted, since they so seldom met. Mr. Harding has carried all his convictions with him into the south. He had nothing very new to offer on the subject; his main contribution lies in the fact that he did not dodge it. In fact, Mr. Harding asks for the Negro the sort of justice which the north has been asking ever since the Civil War, and with almost as little understanding of the difficulties involved as was to be found north of Mason and Dixon's line in the days of the carpet-baggers. This is a concept easy to retain in Edinburgh, New York, or even Washington; very much harder to keep unblurred in Bombay or Birmingham. No two races can possess "complete uniformity" of ideals without merging completely; equality in the opportunities for knowledge, culture, achievement and admiration are sadly dependent on social equality; races do not live side by side without invidious comparisons.

Springfield Republican

The President, in his principal speech at Birmingham, Alabama, has reminded us that even with all the other "questions" pressing upon us, we cannot escape the gravest race question of this country's domestic life. Our relations with the Orient, specifically with Japan and China, are now conspicuously in the foreground, yet there in the background is the Negro. Being only a domestic issue, he can be postponed, while a colored nation whose navy is inferior only to Great Britain's and America's gets our immediate attention. We are surrounded by race questions in one form or another, and they are more exigent since the white race tore itself half to pieces in the world war. President Harding's Birmingham speech thus becomes a not inappropriate prelude to the Washington Conference, which might be called a conference on the subject of the human race.

Birmingham Age-Herald

President Harding offered a practical, common-sense solution of the race problem. His views coincide with the best thought in this part of the country, and will be cordially approved.

Birmingham Post

In common with many others, we have told the south how to meet the Negro question. President Harding is thoroughly versed in theory, but of the actualities of racial relations he is apparently not fully informed. It was a tactless address, and a violation of the proprieties of the circumstances of the President's visit to Birmingham.

Birmingham News

It has taken some 60 years for a president of the United States, a Republican president, to pick the broken threads of understanding as they fell from the cold hand of the martyred Lincoln. If the speech was greeted in a measure of silence, it was because the speech was not a matter for cheering, but study. It was a wonderfully courageous speech.

President Congratulated

Negro Leader Praises Mr. Harding for His Alabama Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Marcus Garvey, president of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, has wired President Harding as follows:

"Please accept the thanks of 400,000,000 Negroes of the world for the splendid interpretation you have given of the race problems in your speech at Birmingham. The Negroes of the world at this time, when the world has gone wild in its injustice to weaker peoples, greet you as a wise and great statesman, and feel that with principles such as you stand for, humanity will lose its prejudices and the brotherhood of man will be established."

"All true Negroes are against social equality, believing that all races should develop their own social lines. Only a few selfish members of the Negro race believe in the social amalgamation of black and white."

"The new Negro will join hands with those who are desirous of keeping the two opposite races socially pure and work together for the industrial, educational and political liberation of all peoples. The Negro peoples of the world expect the south of the United States of America to give the Negro a fair chance, and your message of today shall be conveyed to the 400,000,000 of our race around the world."

"Long live America! Long live President Harding in his manly advocacy of human justice!"

A Plea for Peace

President Harding, in Georgia, Seeks Nation's Pledge in Its Behalf

ATLANTA, Georgia—Preaching a gospel of peace and unity for all mankind and pointing to the example of Henry W. Grady to show what one great leader accomplished in the work of "fashioning a new temple of concord and hope out of disappointment and sorrow incident to conflict," President Harding, in an address before the Grady statue here yesterday, indicated his hopes and aspirations for the coming armament conference.

"It would be hard to find," said President Harding, "a more fitting platform from which to preach a gospel of confidence, courage, and determination than is afforded here in your wonderful city of Atlanta. One who comes to your metropolis of today cannot but realize how useless to attempt, with fire and sword, to discourage such a people as this, to extinguish their enthusiasm, to dash their matchless courage. What chance is there to keep down a people who, when you burn their house, rear in its place a palace of marble; and when amid the passions of war you drive them in thousands from their home, return in tens of thousands to build it into a metropolis? The reason why the South recovered so soon from the war was that it was made up of just that sort of people. But I ought to say, because I speak as a son of a veteran of that conflict, that the North had no desire to destroy. It was merely the combat for understanding, cruel though it was, and a battle to preserve the great Ark of the Covenant, in which preservation we commonly rejoice today."

The Power to Survive

"It has seemed to me, many times in the period since the world war ended, that the world at large might well let us show it the marvel which was wrought through a reunited and restored America. Because there was the will to get down to work, to cease repinings and regrets, we have among us erected here, out of the wreckage that our war wrought, a country in which we may fitly take the pride which every American feels."

"Who would have ours less than the great rich, progressive, powerful, and enlightened America which we justly boast today? Who would have it less a figure in the world than it has been in these years of crisis and disaster? What friend of civilization, of Christianity, of human advancement, would have wished our part less than it has been? Who among us all is not proud that we were able to participate very notably in the rescue of humanity in the struggle which menaced its very existence? Who would have us relinquish now our service for a better civilization?"

"Surely, we will go on, developing the nationality that power for the faith of the past, knowing there are other tasks in the future which will demand the utmost we can contribute to them. We have learned, along with the rest, that mankind must go forward or backward as a whole; it is not to be expected that some sectors shall advance as others retire. Either the race will advance or it will retrograde; it will not stand still."

"It has had a tremendous lesson, and I am one of those who firmly believe that this lesson will be analyzed, tested, scrutinized, and made to afford us at last a direction for future effort. It is not possible to believe that all the lessons of all the yesterdays will have gone in vain. The increase of education, of the studious habit, of social consciousness, cannot but bring us nearer to agreement about some few fundamentals."

PRESIDENT'S VIEW GAINS APPROVAL

Some Southern Senators Alone in Doubting Wisdom or Propriety of Frank Expression of Policy Toward Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding's plea for equal political and economic opportunity for the Negro, made at Birmingham, both praise and censure from members of Congress.

Southern senators were frank in declaring that the President's observations were "unfortunate," especially in view of the fact that they were made on his first trip to the south after his election. On the other hand, prominent Republicans commended the President for the "courageous" position assumed by him. Some even went to the extent of holding that any declaration other than giving support to the Constitution should be regarded as "anarchy."

Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, one of the leaders from the south, was particularly severe in his criticism of the President's views on the race question, although he agreed with the Executive that the question is a national, not a sectional one. He said:

"The President's speech was unfortunate, but to have made it in the heart of the south, where in some states the Negro population predominates, was unfortunate in the extreme."

Apprehension Expressed

"Of course, every rational being desires to see the Negro protected in his life, liberty and property. I believe in giving him every right under the law to which he is entitled, but to encourage the Negro who in some states, as in my own, exceeds the white population, to strive through every political avenue to be placed upon equality with the whites, is a blow to the white civilization of this country that will take years to combat."

If the President's theory is carried to its ultimate conclusion, namely, that the black person, either man or woman, should have full economic and political rights with the white man and white woman, then that means that the black man can strive to become President of the United States, hold Cabinet positions and occupy the highest places of public trust in the nation. It means that white women should work under black men in public places, as well as in all trades and professions.

"I am against any such theory, because I know it is impracticable, it is unjust, and it is destructive of the best ideals of America."

"The President is right in that the race question is a national one and not confined to any one section, and his unfortunate and misleading utterance on the subject will be deplored by people in every section of the country who believe in the preservation of white civilization."

Views of Other Senators

Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio—"The President's ringing statement in defense of political and economic equality of individual opportunity, with recognition of absolute divergence in things social and racial, is as courageous as it is true. There is no use in anybody getting into a quarrel with facts. The President has stated the facts; political critics may wish the facts were otherwise, but that does not change the situation. The country will applaud President Harding's clearness of statement and patriotism of purpose."

William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York—"I applaud the President's speech. It was a timely speech and right to the point. I heartily endorse the President's view that the Negroes should have political equality, even if it enables them to elect colored men to the United States Senate."

"We have one Negro in the New York State Assembly and two on the New York City Board of Aldermen, and I cannot speak too highly of their services."

Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, in a statement made by Senator Calder that the President's speech was a courageous step in the right direction.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska—"All these racial questions grow out of popular feeling. I think the President is right in principle, but I don't believe the race question can be solved by argument. For that reason the President's talk will not do anything to improve the situation."

Georgia Senator Objects

Thomas E. Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia—"It is an unfortunate thing when the President of the United States accepts an invitation to speak in such southern states as Georgia and Alabama and then finds it necessary to lecture their people about the treatment of the Negro. As the President is a native of Ohio, he cannot possibly understand our situation in the south, where the population is almost equally white and black. President McKinley spoke in Georgia, and he did not seek to meddle or to dictate regarding our local affairs. It is, therefore, a great pity that a northern man holding the highest office on earth, should go down into the south and plant there fatal germs in the minds of the black race."

Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri—"The President, with characteristic force and dignity, uttered in the language of the statesman what every man who believes in

NEWS SUMMARY

The threat of a national railroad strike was ended last night, following joint conferences between railroad executives, the leaders of the railway brotherhoods and members of the United States Railroad Labor Board. At one of the joint conferences of the brotherhoods Judge Ben W. Hooper, vice-chairman of the Labor Board, presented a ruling by the board that no hearings for wage reductions would be permitted for one year, saying that this ruling would open the way to peace. Announcement of the end of the threat to strike followed the announcement.

The House of Representatives, by a margin of eight votes, failed of a two-thirds majority for the expulsion of Thomas L. Blanton (D.), Representative from Texas, for remarks which he had printed in the Congressional Record and which are declared unworthy of the House. A vote of public censure was unanimously carried. Mr. Blanton, in defense, said that his intentions had been honest and for the best, and that he desired to reform conditions in the government printing office.

The first overture in the Mingo mine investigation, now being undertaken by the Senate Education and Labor Committee, which was made by the counsel of the miners union, was flatly rejected by the operators in Washington yesterday. They refused to have anything to do with the union as such, and one operator explained that by ignoring the organization it was hoped to weaken the power of the union beyond all hope of recovery.

Plans for the establishment of a great live stock producers' association to secure for the stock raisers complete control of the marketing of their produce were announced in Washington yesterday by the American Farm Bureau Federation. This step follows close on the heels of the launching of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and may be accepted as a challenge by the packers of the country, who now control the markets.

With the assurance of practically full cooperation in the effort to reach an agreement as to the limitation of armament, it is believed in Washington that it will be decided not to increase the scope of the Conference beyond that tentatively outlined by the Administration's original agenda.

With the exception of some adverse criticism by southern senators, the speech of President Harding in Birmingham, Alabama, in which he discussed the Negro problem, recommending industrial and political equality, has received general commendation.

With the retirement of the Hellenic forces in Anatolia the war against the Kemalists ceased to be the absorbing topic in Athens. Attention is now pointed toward the internal situation which is resolving itself into a struggle between the Royalists and the Liberals. Political intrigues are bringing the situation to a climax and the country may soon have to choose between revolution and the recall of Eleutherios Venizelos to power to cooperate with the King, King Constantine's prestige is on the wane and Greece sees no other solution to the impending crisis.

Few obstacles stand in the way of Egyptian independence. Great Britain has agreed to abolish the protectorate on condition that a treaty of alliance is concluded in its place. There still remain the questions of safeguards for foreigners and protection for British communications. On these two points opinions vary widely. The negotiations are being conducted in London between Sir Adly Pasha and the British Foreign Office.

As the mists of the Irish conference clear away it becomes more apparent that the republican claim is not so uncompromising as it seemed to be and that the question of the allegiance to the King hangs on the arrangement with regard to Ulster. Many Sinn Féin favor county option for Northern Ireland, but this undoubtedly would be strenuously resisted by Ulster. Mr. Lloyd George has proposed that Monday be set aside for a discussion of the Irish conference in Parliament.

Lord Bryce has returned to England. At a gathering extending felicitations to him, he spoke of the relations between the United Kingdom and the United States. In the earnest cooperation between the two countries lay the best hope, he declared, for the future pacification of the world and the progress of mankind. The success of the forthcoming Conference at Washington depended mainly upon the spirit which Great Britain showed and if a good beginning was made the way would be clear for further cooperation.

Franklin Bouillon's return to Paris

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FRANCO-TURKISH ACCORD OUTLINED

New Pact Confines Itself to Details of Frontiers and the Safeguarding of Economic Interests

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Franklin Bouillon, who has signed at Ankara the Franco-Kemalist accord, has arrived in Paris. It is strongly denied that this accord has the character attributed to it in England. It does not promise in any sense a general revision of the Sevres Treaty with Turkey. It confines itself to problems which are specifically Franco-Turkish. In most respects it follows the lines of the treaty elaborated at London in March by Aristide Briand and Bekir Samy Bey.

The Turco-Syrian frontier is maintained from the port of Alexandretta to the end of the railroad at Nezhin. Beyond that point it is modified and follows the old route of Nezhin to Djéziré Ibn Omar instead of curving toward the north.

With regard to Cilicia it is stipulated that the territory must be evacuated by the French in two months. The rights of minorities must be recognized as in the 1919 treaty with Poland. For Aleppo special customs measures are taken to preserve its commercial importance. France's economic interests in Asia Minor are safeguarded by concessions but not by the establishment of a zone of influence. French establishments of instruction will be respected provided they spread no anti-Turkish propaganda. French preachers have been liberated. Particularly it is insisted that all the questions which concern the Allies in general have not been dealt with in any form.

GREEK MINISTERS ARRIVE IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Demetrios Gounaris, the Greek Premier, with Mr. E. Venizelos, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived last night. Along with A. Rezo Rangabé, the Greek Minister in London, they had a long interview with Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office this morning.

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Driving With Granny

A whiff of wet alder or the squeak of wet harness, and the past comes tumbling back upon one like an avalanche of dried flowers. What matter if there are a few thistles to remind one that the past was not all rose and gray timothy; you can always pick out the thistles and the hay is all the better for the contrast. Even Granny had thistles—longer sharper than thistles, but a heart no simple and so big that when it took you in it left nothing without to be desired.

Those were the days of ominous grown-ups, cross dogs and big boys who stole your cap and brought tears to your eyes. Luckily you were with Granny most of the time. Nothing could get past her red calico apron, which flapped the whole world in the face from either door, and when you called aloud in the shadow of her small black bonnet, opposition went down like tennies, and you were as secure as though you were in the rectory garden. Sons and daughters having flown the nest you naturally inherited their shares of attention in addition to that brand of love peculiar to grandmothers in general, and so when there was to be an expedition of any kind, from a climb to the attic to a jog to the farm, you could be sure of being taken into partnership. Thus one saw considerable of life and under the best of circumstances, learning to be a scholar-gypsy rather than a parson and to find adventure on every bush.

Almost your earliest adventure with Granny elings about a country drive. Grandpa and Nanny and all the clan, camping out, must have groceries from town, and what better excuse was needed for patronizing the lively stable? For Granny was a great horsewoman, having ridden bareback as a child, and what she did not know about nags she was too cute to reveal. Let the rest take to canoes. The feel of reins across a dashboard meant more to her than all the paddies, poles and tent-pegs in the province. And so at length we came down to the shore over against Thatch Island and behold! there was a breakwater made of rocks and planks connecting it with the mainland. Anyone but Granny, of course, would have hitched the horse to a tree and crossed on foot, but seeing that there was width for the wheels and a foot to spare she must needs drive over, dumbofounding the clan and inflating her reputation through-out the countryside. 'T was a glorious occasion. Since then the breakwater has become badly mauled by ice and freshets, but you can still point out the place with pride and maybe a detail or two thrown in by way of corroboration.

It was not long after that Uncle These essayed to be a farmer, with a horse, a cow, a pig and a hatch of chickens. Garry had the feet and figure of a plow horse, but his uses were manifold. Sometimes he was a driver, sometimes even a farm horse, but you personally seldom saw him except when squeezed between the buggy shafts and clumping along at a good four miles an hour. He could cover the 20 miles dividing Alder-garth and the rectory in seven hours straight, in spite of steep hills, broken culverts and roadside tele-grams. To you, whose feet dangled midway between seat and floorboards, the pace was terrific enough, demanding the services of both hands at every "thank-you-ma'am." Garry had the makings of a philosopher. He never got excited, never complained, even when pebbles rolled from under him, bringing him to his knees. "Hold up, there," admonished Granny 20 times to the minute; but whether it was held up or get up, or anything but whoop, it was all the same to Garry, who forged stolidly ahead without even a switch of acknowledgment.

Granny was a true democrat. No farmer's rig could get by without an exchange of formalities. "Good morning," bows Granny in her sweetest manner, and "Good day to yer, Mum," returns the stranger, touching his brim with his whip. You wondered how Granny came to know so many people. But when it was a country parson, no matter what the denomination, the road would be blocked to traffic for 10 minutes at least.

Yes, though the drive was long there was always something to sustain the interest, either in the form of a herd of black and white cows, looking exactly like your Noah's Ark ones and filling the roadway with switching tails and crumpled horns, or a flock of hissing geese, or an inopportune mongrel warning us to be gone. But you were glad at the arrival at the half-way brook and the old lumber mill with the brambles sprouting through the rusty boilers. While Garry sucked at the icy shallows you opened up the lunch basket and spread out the jam sandwiches and fruit. After food you would lie flat and press your face against the topaz water, keeping a watchful eye on the officious minnows as you drank. A kingfisher would scold you as it flashed past; maybe a little emerald frog would flop the water a few inches from your nose. It was a wonderful spot.

"Come now, Garry," encouraged Granny, picking up the reins, and you stumbled over the ford and through the corduroyed alder-swamp. One talked little on such a trip; there was too much to see and think about. Granny would point out a racing chipmunk or a motifous partridge

or rabbit in the underbrush, but most of her conversation was with Garry or the passing stranger. Thus you got on familiar terms with many a roadside flower and bird and as for damp twilight odors you could interpret them all again with your eyes shut tight—cedars and alders, ferns and bullrushes and mucky ponds choked with arrowheads. Then the red wheel would begin to cool, showing a thin lemon-rind of moon in its midst, and it was cozy to snuggle as close to Granny as you could. The road had become very wild with spruces on either flank and few clearings to put them in their place. But at last you came to the crossroads and the little white church and the schoolhouse the size of a doll's house, and turning to the left began to recognize old landmarks, such as the Swartze's cattle, the Jones' maples and the Monteiths' barn.

Suddenly a gleam from the study lamp pierced the thinning alders and you heard your uncle shout at the sound of your wheels. Garry went through the gate almost at a run. Then it was open arms and dancing dogs and pancakes with molasses—what more would you want after a long drive?—and finally a slow stumble to the slant-ceiled bedroom. Here through a small window you could sniff the night smells and stare out over an endless dark sea of saplings.

BIRDS FOUND ON A SURREY COMMON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The typical Surrey common is a patch of sandy or gravelly land left uncultivated because of its lack of soil. Gorse bushes cover the common, for they delight in the most inhospitable ground and can only be discouraged by enrichment of the soil. In April the gorse is a mass of gold, and later in the year the heather, which grows between the bushes, carpets the common with purple. Scotch firs flourish on this sandy soil and a line of them are frequently silhouetted against the sky on the edge of the common. At places clumps of the firs have been planted on mounds on the highest part of the common. The Scotch firs are not indigenous to the south of England, and their introduction is said to date from the enthusiasm for the Highlands aroused by Scott's poems and novels. Beyond the trees can be seen—if the common lies high—rolling country, consisting often of ridges one behind the other. Southward lies the Weald of Sussex and the line of the South Downs. Northward are the towers and chimneys of London.

Of the many birds that haunt these commons perhaps the most numerous is the linnet, whose song or cry will be heard directly one comes in sight of the furze. The linnet is well known as a cage bird, but in captivity the cocks do not assume such a bright red breast and head in spring as in the wild state. Linnets are always on the move and appear to spend a great part of the nesting season in bands, which cross and recross the common, perching on the topmost sprays of the gorse bushes, sometimes singing and sometimes calling to one another with a peculiar note like the creaking of gates. The nest is built in the upper part of a furze bush, usually in the densest and most prickly place.

Chaffinches will be seen and heard on the common. They do not nest in the gorse, however, but in a large thorn bush, or more often in a crotch in the bough of a tree. The nest is one of the neatest to be found, being built of wool and moss, bound down with spiders' webs into a very small compass.

The greenfinch's long-drawn note is certain to be heard on a warm morning on the common. It is a strange sound, among all the musical bird songs and gives the impression that the greenfinch is too lazy to sing. The nest may be found in a bush. It is a much larger and clumsier structure than the chaffinch's nest and is largely composed of coarse roots interwoven with wool and moss. The yellowhammer is the commonest bunting here, and his well-known song is to be heard all day long when the hen bird is sitting on her eggs in a furze bush.

Among the warblers, the whitethroat is the most noticeable. This is a very noisy little bird, continually fitting about on the tops of the furze bushes and warbling. His white throat distinguishes him at once. The nest may usually be found by closely watching the birds when they are building or have young. It is built of fine grasses low down in a small bush.

Willow wrens and chaffinches are also abundant, particularly the former, and the falling cadence of the willow wren is one of the songs most frequently heard.

On one or two Surrey commons the Dartford warbler is still found. This interesting bird is now very much reduced in numbers in spite of the efforts made to protect it. The Dartford warbler is a small dark-brown bird with a long tail. It may easily be overlooked, for it creeps about in a furtive manner among the gorse branches, like a wren, seldom showing itself and taking only short flights. The stonechat and whinchat are two regular inhabitants of the common, and the stonechat in particular seems to regard it as his kingdom. He sits on the top of a gorse bush and "clacks" at every passer-by with his sharp voice, like the striking of two flints together. The whinchat, although he takes his name from the partial to bracken and thornbush country. He sings as sweetly as a furze, seems in Surrey rather more robin and very much like one. Like the robin, the whinchat is rather pugnacious, and will readily fly out at any unfortunate meadow pipit who happens to pass too close to the bush he has selected for his throne. The whinchat may be distinguished from the stonechat by the white streak over the eye, and by other marks which will soon be learnt. Both these birds are very clever at concealing the whereabouts of their nest.

If there are good-sized thorn bushes

on the common, a pair of red-backed shrikes are almost sure to be found. The shrikes like bushes half covered with brambles or other creepers which make thick cover. The nest can very easily be seen, however, if one gets into the middle of the bush and looks outwards. The nest will then be seen against the sky, but hidden from outside by the leaves. It is something like a thorn's shape, but is smaller, lined with feathers instead of mud, and is often decorated with scraps of paper. The eggs are a very handsome pale orange, spotted near the larger end with crimson. The red-backed shrike has a grey head with a bold black mark across the eye. The alarm cry, very frequently uttered, is a harsh cry, like a jay's much reduced in volume.

If the common is lucky enough to possess a patch of marshy ground several other interesting birds will be found. The peewit or lapwing will certainly be nesting here in the spring, and his wailing cry of "peewit" will accompany the wanderer across the common. The peewit nests on the ground, making hardly any nest at all but using a little depression such as that left by a cow's hoof in the soft earth. A few grasses are arranged round the hollow, and four sharply pointed eggs are laid. These are the famous plovers' eggs. The bird is very wary at nesting time and is usually off her nest before one can be made to it. The best way to find the nest is to locate it as nearly as possible, then stalk the sitting bird, and as she rises, take the line on which she appears and walk along it. Even then it is difficult to find the eggs, so closely do they resemble their surroundings. Another line taken simultaneously by a second person from another angle is a pretty sure way of hitting on the exact site of the nest. Even then one may search for several minutes, with the nest not yet in full view.

Where the ground is quite wet and rushes and sphagnum moss replace the heather, snipe will most likely be flushed. They spring out of the bog at one's feet and fly up with rapid turns and twists. Usually, however, a search of the place where they have risen fails to reveal a sign of the nest. Snipe can be recognized in flight when far off by the peculiar quivering motion of their wings. Their presence overhead may also be detected by the bleating sound which the birds make. This is not a call note, but is produced by the spread-out feathers of the tail. The bird makes little spasmodic dives as it flies, with wide-spread tail, and the movement causes the "bleat." Kind-hearted persons have been known to turn out of their house at dusk to look for the lost goat which was bleating, but they have had to return without finding it.

The foregoing birds inhabit the commons of Surrey during spring and summer, and bring up their broods there. In the migration seasons and during the winter a great many others will be seen, but these are not truly birds of the gorse and heather like the species described.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Apples in New Hampshire

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Apropos of your recent editorial, "Success in Apple Raising," it may be true that the apples of Maine are "finer in color and flavor than those raised in any other part of the country," and that "they are good enough to command, in England, prices that appear handsome to M'ine farmers."

But what of the New Hampshire apples? That the apple crop there this year is a failure, due to a late frost, is deplored throughout the State. Still, there are apples in New Hampshire. What is true of one small town there is true of others. What is true of one farm, where apples are the main crop, is true of other farms.

Looking through the orchard on one of these farms, in order to ascertain the prospects for a winter's supply, from certain trees whose fruit is particularly fine, it was a surprise to find the trees propped with supports. The branches were bending to the ground with the weight of the fruit. Pound Sweets, Robinsons and Nodheads were on these trees. The farmer said that the fruit was perfect. The apples were all sold, with the exception of those especially reserved, the Pound Sweets for an almost unbelievable price, in the city seven miles away.

The Robinsons, which made a magnificent showing on the trees, were all going to Edinburgh, Scotland, where they were in great demand, their medium size and brilliant coloring making them especially attractive to the children when displayed on the fruit stands. Since the apples had been sold, there had been a score of other buyers with offers for the crop. At the next farm there were fine Baldwins on the trees, while at a third a large truck was standing at the door of the apple house, a long, low building, with deep cellars. On this truck they were loading the last of the fall fruit, a box of Gravensteins, and a box of Wealthys, both exhibited at the fair the day before, and McIntosh Reds, the most delicious of all the fall apples. This farm is noted for its Baldwins, having been awarded first prize at the state fair.

These men have certainly earned, by their untiring industry, the handsome prices their apples are commanding on both sides of the Atlantic, which are calling the young men back to the abandoned farms of New England. In these old neglected orchards, and struggling new ones, they are finding, if they work persistently, a more assured return than in the gold mines of California.

(Signed) SUSAN P. SMITH, Hollis, New Hampshire.

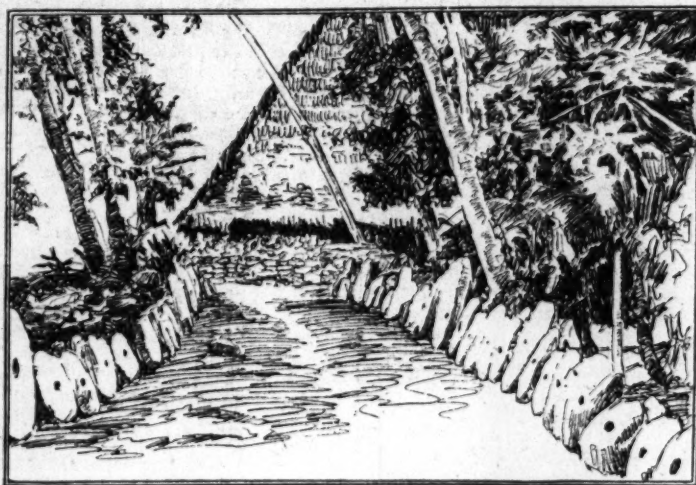
A VISIT TO YAP

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Next month the nations will bend their heads, like entomologists discussing a rare bug, over a coconut and coral dot in the Pacific, the almost invisible center of a circumference which encircles the world. Yet the visitor to this western outpost of the Caroline Islands, the famous islet of Yap, finds it difficult to think of international strategy and law while he stands beneath palm trees and sees the ponderous stone money-wheels which have lumbered down the centuries. Although gapped by time, these wheels still defy the dense weeds which are only the children of today.

As well think of a power plant in the ruins of Pompeii as of cable landing stations and Leagues of Nations in connection with Yap. Why surely the dispute between Washington and Tokyo must be more in the nature of a quarrel of antiquarians about a piece of precious pottery or an ax of the stone age!

This is not the first time, however, that history has placed her little finger on the reefs and beaches of Yap. Back on the horizon there was a time when this island, or a greater land of which it was the highest point, was the home of a civilization far beyond the mental sweep of its present peoples. To this center the natives of the Pacific for a thousand miles paid tribute, and from



A bai or lodge in Rul district, South Tomil Harbor

it went during navigators, bestriding the seas in stout canoes and finding their way by the stars—you will find the same names today for the stars in 600 islands spread over 1,800,000 square miles of land and sea. Even the tropical undergrowth cannot hide the stone-blocked roads, the embankment of terraces, and the high-gabled council lodges. This low-lying fustian, very beautiful in its green velvet of palm and its white fringes of coral, still cherishes a strange version of the Flood in which an albatross played the rôle of the dove.

But what people since chronicles began ever used their millstones as money! The comparison is irresistible when the visitor beholds the quaint limestone money of Yap, some of it 12 feet in diameter. When you see a row of this enormous white currency, each with its center hole, you are tempted to imagine the white hoods and eyelets of the Ku Klux Klan. The money lender and banker of Yap has little fear of thieves and his money is very much "on deposit." Of course the natives have found more modern substitutes, for small coin at any rate, in shell money, the sun-dried kernel of the coconut (copra) and rough mats made from the bark of the lemon hibiscus tree. One may be sure that under Japanese influence the media of exchange are undergoing swift change.

Yap itself has the delightful ocean setting of reef and beach and palm. In the earliest dawn crystal waters await the coming of the island friend. Just before day thrusts his torch rudely over the horizon, the tall palm trees on the shore bend and divide the waters with their many fringed fingers, while a maiden spreads far out from the shore her wonderful robe of fern, and moss and delicate bamboo, and then dips daintily, without ripple, in the warm waters. As the soft morning light whitens and grows, Yap snatches her glorious green garment and flees back into the depths. It is an illusion which lives.

The strong out-rigger canoes, with their high bows and sterns and their fish-tail adornment, fit into the picture of Yap, and reveal the secret of those long voyages which have knit the Pacific in so many curious bonds. If the visitor prefers to saunter lazily across surfaces, he sits upon a bamboo raft, 4 inches deep, and is leisurely propelled by a pole.

Yap has its social distinctions, its Ulu-Uleg, or religious guides, its Pilung or chieftains, and its Pimling or bondsmen. F. W. Christian, whose delightful work on the Carolines is almost a textbook of Yap, believes that the slave class are of an earlier race and were conquered by fresh settlers. They are darker than their rulers, their hair is more curly, and their pronunciation is slightly different. The ruling class are far darker

than the light brown Polynesian, and their language appears to be a crabbled form of some ancient Asiatic type, with a tinge of Malay and Japanese, and a checkering of Polynesian. From the decision of the principal chiefs—one had almost written the Elder Statesmen—there is no appeal, and the deference shown to these rulers may be understood from the fact that each is always addressed as Ye, never as Thou. The chiefs are the model upon which the native patterns himself in all things.

Active and indolent by turns, quick-witted yet docile, strangely unmoral and yet with excellent traits, stoics and buffoons, these natives of Yap have been richly endowed by nature with taro and sweet potatoes and yams. What will be the future of these children of the twilight under the reign of the Rising Sun?

OF NAMES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"What diversities soever there be in herbs, all are shuffled up together under the name of a salad. Even so upon the consideration of names I will here huddle up a gallymaffry of diverse articles." So begins the forty-sixth chapter of the *Essays* of Michael Lord of Montaigne as translated by John Florio. And a very good gallymaffry it is. I thank thee, Frenchman, for teaching me that word,

would not have his son called, because he had no desire to be followed by all the sheep dogs of the neighborhood whenever he called his boy.

Item, we are told by a collector of literary trifles who spent much of his life in his anecdotal that the inhabitants of St. Johanna "among other whimsical customs" ask sailors who happen to touch at their somewhat isolated island for English names for their children, believing that a potency will come to them for having one. "Names of the greatest eminence are freely given by our tars. Thus when they come to visit ships which stop at the island, it has happened that Charles Fox has humbly solicited the washing of linen, and the Prince of Wales requested a preference for his vegetables; Mr. Pitt has been detected stealing a blanket; while the Duke of Bedford has been known to beg for an old nail!"

Item, we have all heard enough in the schools of Praise-God Barebones, and Bind-their-kings-in-chains-and-their-nobles-in-links-of-iron, these names being set out in the shorter histories for lower forms in order that we may succinctly understand the true spirit of the Puritan revolution. It is a good thing that the custom has not lasted, and on the whole present day tastes are better; were it not so, the government would be well advised to abolish names by act of Parliament and let every one be called Smith with a number added. Think of the revenue to be extracted from some millionaire for the privilege of being Smith No. 1.

Item, if nicknames be included among names the most important is John Bull, at least in this country called England, but really the British Isles. John Bull was the invention of John Arbuthnot and will ever remain his chiefest claim to remembrance.

Item, Wurzel Flummery: this is the name of a perfect one-acter by A. A. Milne. A humorous cynic leaves £50,000 in his will to two leading and rival politicians on condition that they both consent to change their name to Wurzel Flummery; the cynic speculated much as to whether either would succumb to the indignity; events prove that both do.

Item, at the time of the Terror in the French Revolution there was a gentleman who passed uneasy nights because of his name; it was Le Roy. Finally he managed to get the local soviet to change it to something else. The same sort of thing has happened at an epoch close to the present.

Item, positively the last and to form our catalog into true cyclical shape let us return to Montaigne and hear his wrath at what Florio calls fustian terms, that is, names which sound well but mean hardly anything at all: "When I hear our architects mouth-out those big and rattling words of pilasters, architraves, cornices, frontispieces, Corinthian and Doric works, and such like fustian terms of theirs, I cannot let my wandering imagination from a sodaine apprehension of Apollonius his pallace, and I find by effect that they are the seely and decayed peeces of my kitchen door. Doe but heare one pronounce Metonymia, allegory, etimologie, and other such trash-names of grammar, would you not think they meant some forme of rare and strange language? They are titles and words that concerne your chamber-maids tittle-tattle."

In the same way there is a minute plant which bends to the earth under the weight of the name gallymaffry, surely a worse piece of "trash-name" and "fustian term" than that of the flower of which it was said that man,

Looked at me with eyes of blame And called me Squinancy Wort.

MAINE POTTERY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Extensive explorations for Indian relics along the Penobscot valley in Maine, and particularly for Indian pottery, has recently been completed by Walter B. Smith. While complete vessels cannot seem to be discovered, broken pieces, potsherds (sherds or shards as they are often called) are not rare. He says that after one becomes accustomed to notice these things he will even recognize here and there in the soil of certain village sites considerable quantities of sand which have resulted from decomposition of Indian pottery.

"An examination of this sand, or better, a close scrutiny of pulverized shards shows small grains of quartz, mica, feldspar and, more rarely, of other minerals in the burned clay matrix or binding materials which held them together. An examination of hundreds of shards from many points on Penobscot waters shows this sand to be of the same general make-up."

"As it consists of the component minerals which form granite, and apparently in similar proportions, and as the particles are not rounded by abrasive wear, it is clear that the Indians used pulverized granite instead of sand or broken shells for tempering the clay of their pottery. Once in a while it is rather coarse, the individual grains, particularly cleavage faces of feldspar, being 1/4 inch across. So much for its composition."

"The shards naturally vary much in size but it is rare to find one more than a few inches across. They are from 1/8 inch to 1 inch in thickness. They vary in color, too, but are mostly weathered shades of light-brown, reddish brown, grays, deep brick reds and black. Their color and firmness depend much upon the degree to which they were burned. The markings on these shards give us some idea—but frequently an erroneous one—of their ornamentation. The diameter of some of the pots may be estimated from the curve of the larger pieces."

"Most shards are found singly, one here, another there, but once in a while in digging about the site of an ancient village or camp a little group will be found pretty well bunched. Very rarely, enough shards are thus found in one spot to permit the restoration of a nearly complete vessel. From a study of these small remnants it would appear that the Indians of Maine were not entirely without pottery other than that designed only for culinary purposes."

"It is not probable that such pottery has been made or used here for, at least, two and a half centuries. It is possible that some of it antedates the days of Columbus. But, two centuries or ten, it represents a step upward in the scale of civilization; it shows the efforts of these Indians to better the conditions of their everyday life; it illustrates their striving to create beauty of form, to give expression to art instincts."



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STOCK RAISERS PLAN TO CONTROL SALES

Producers Association to Be on Cooperative Lines Expected to Threaten the Domination of National Packing Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Plans for the establishment of a great live-stock producers association to secure for the stock raisers of the United States complete control of the marketing of their produce were announced here yesterday by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The step taken by the federation to organize the producers into a central selling organization on a cooperative basis follows close on the heels of the launching of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. The organization of the grain growers and the cattle raisers into central selling agencies is part of the federation's plan to make the American farmer a vital factor in the market and to substitute his control at least in part for the agencies which have hitherto held sway.

The details of the proposed producers' organization were worked out by a committee of 15, appointed by J. R. Howard, president of the Farm Bureau Federation, who is actively directing what is limited to be one of the greatest organizing movements in American history.

Challenge to Packers

As the creation of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., was intended to get the grain growers entrenched in the markets and the exchanges, the producers' organization intends to do for the cattle raisers through their own representatives what has been done formerly entirely by the great packing companies of the country. The plan is, in fact, a challenge to continued packer supremacy.

A national live-stock producers' ratification conference is to be held in Chicago on November 10 to pass on the plans formulated by the committee appointed by Mr. Howard. The main features of the proposal are:

"The formation of a great national live-stock producers' organization built around efficient live-stock marketing; the establishment at the terminals of producers' live-stock commission associations, with allied stocker and feeder companies; the strengthening of the local cooperative live-stock shipping associations; the working out of an orderly marketing program by the board of directors of the National Livestock Producers Association; the establishment by the same agency of a transportation department to cooperate with the American Farm Bureau Federation and the state farm bureaus; the interpretation of live-stock statistics and cooperation with the American Farm Bureau Federation in extending the market for meat."

Organization needed. Commenting on the need of such agencies a statement from the federation said:

"The average farmer is not in close enough contact with live-stock marketing conditions, particularly market quotations and the various market classes and grades of live stock to market his stock to advantage. Through the Cooperative Livestock Shipping Association, the individual farmer is afforded an opportunity, at minimum cost, to place his live stock on the open market and to receive for it what the market will pay for the grade of live stock which he has for sale. Further, he has a reliable and personal relative at the sale."

"We have long felt the need of a national organization representative of a very large number of the rank and file of live-stock producers in all parts of the country. Such an association, properly financed and directed, should be able to represent wisely and with authority live-stock producers' interests wherever and whenever they are concerned. In studying the situation the committee has come to feel that such an organization can best be built with more efficient live-stock marketing as its primary purpose."

The report provides that the Terminal Commission Association shall function much as do existing old line companies, with the essential difference that commission rates will be established on a cost basis. Regular commission rates will be charged, but where service can be rendered for less than existing rates the balance will be related to the patrons on a patronage dividend basis.

Make-up of Commission

Memberships are available only to bona fide live-stock producers. The membership fee of the shipping association is fixed according to the amount of business transacted. In the annual meeting of the delegates to elect the board of directors of the Terminal Commission, the representation is allotted according to the amount of business transacted. In fact, this idea is followed throughout the plan.

The government of the terminal commission association is in the hands of a board of directors varying from five to 11 in number, depending on the size of the market. The directors serve for three years and must be bona fide producers at the time of election.

The National Livestock Producers Association will be incorporated to fulfill the needs voiced in the preamble to the plan. Its membership will include individuals, cooperative shipping

associations and terminal commission associations and stocker and feeder companies. No membership fee will be charged. A national board of directors elected by the boards of directors of the Terminal commission associations will govern. Each terminal commission association will be entitled to representation on the national board. The voting power of each national director will be gauged by the volume of business transacted by his terminal commission association. The national board of directors will select an executive committee of not less than three. The national board will be supported financially by the terminal commission associations.

STATE'S PARDONING POWER QUESTIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Taking issue with the power of the Governor to grant a pardon in a case of contempt of court, A. H. Reid, of Wausau, Wisconsin, circuit judge, issued an order to the sheriff of Langlade County not to release Peter Christ, a prisoner who was pardoned by Gov. John J. Blaine on Wednesday.

Judge Reid called the action of the Governor an "unwarranted assumption of power" and declared that he would carry the controversy to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

The prisoner admitted violation of a writ of injunction issued during the disorder in the strike of paper mill workers at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on July 2, and was sentenced to four months in jail.

In pardoning him, Governor Blaine said that to have him serve out his time after the strike had been settled "will only give force to the fast-growing public feeling that the law is an instrument to be used only against the weak and in favor of the strong."

Reid insists that the strike has not been settled, and that picketing is being continued. The Wisconsin Federation of Labor is backing the Governor in the first case on record in this State of a pardon in a contempt case.

COURT TO PASS ON ALIEN LAND CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Through agreement between counsel, the test case on crop contracts between white land owners and Japanese workers, declared illegal under the California State alien land law, will come up for argument in the United States District Court here on November 18. This is one of the most important cases to be heard in the federal court in California this year, and three judges will hear the case. Two points are to be decided, first, whether the crop contract comes under the prohibitions of the state alien land law, and second, if it does so come under this law, whether the law itself is constitutional, because it prevents the free action of contracts, and because it violates the treaty agreements between Japan and the United States. The law forbids any white land-owner in California from leasing, in any shape or form, any land in this State to any person not eligible to citizenship in the United States.

CUSTODY OF FORMER EMPEROR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Council of Ambassadors today decided that former Emperor Charles shall be taken on board the British gunboat at Budapest and transported to Galatz, where he will await the final decision of the powers, who are to have further consultations respecting the definite place of internment. Malta is at present most favored.

EXPANSION IN STATE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Washington—One hundred and forty-three new factories began operations in this State during the first six months of 1921, according to figures prepared by the secretary of the local manufacturers association.

As 47 concerns went out of business during this time, the total number of additions is 96.

NEW CUBAN OBSERVATORY HEAD

HAVANA, Cuba—Dr. José G. Millas has been appointed director of the Cuban National Observatory, of which he has been assistant director. Dr. Millas, after taking a special course in astronomy at Chicago University, served at Yerkes Observatory and the naval observatory at Washington, in addition to the United States Weather Bureau.

JAPANESE CRUISERS ARRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—On their way around the world, the Japanese cruisers Yakumo and Idzumi, with midshipmen in training, arrived here yesterday. They came via the Panama Canal and San Francisco.

LAUNCHING DATE SET

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia—The battleship West Virginia, under construction here, will be launched November 19, it was announced yesterday. Miss Alice Mann of Bramwell, West Virginia, has been designated as sponsor.

MEDIATORS SENT TO KANSAS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The federal Department of Labor took a hand in the Kansas coal mine troubles yesterday by sending two mediators into the territory.

PUBLIC CENSURE OF MEMBER BY HOUSE

Vote of Expulsion Failing by Small Margin, Unanimous Resolution of Condemnation Is Passed—Mr. Blanton Replies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Saved from expulsion as a member of the House of Representatives by a scant margin of eight votes, Thomas L. Blanton (D.), Representative from Texas, was ordered to appear before the House yesterday afternoon and was publicly censured by the Speaker, Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts, upon the unanimous verdict of his colleagues.

Led before the rostrum by the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Texas member stood silently before the assembled membership of the House, and galleried with spectators, as Speaker Gillett severely reprimanded him for abusing the privileges of the House by printing in the Congressional Record highly improper language and causing it to be circulated into thousands of homes and libraries throughout the country.

"Because of that," said the Speaker, "I have been directed to pronounce, and I hereby pronounce upon you, the censure of the House."

The scene was the climax of one of the most dramatic incidents in the recent history of Congress. As the disgraced member passed out of the door into the lobby, he collapsed and later closeted himself in his private office.

Majority for Expulsion

The resolution of expulsion, offered by Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, failed of adoption by a vote of 203 to 113, a two-thirds vote of the House being required. Six Democrats voted for expulsion; 51 Republicans against expulsion. This vote failing, Finis J. Garrett, Representative from Tennessee, the Democratic leader, offered a substitute resolution demanding that Mr. Blanton be publicly censured by the Speaker of the House.

The argument of those opposing expulsion was aptly expressed by Edward W. Pou (D.), Representative from North Carolina, in the closing moments of debate, who said: "You send him out, expel him from this House, and you will raise an issue throughout the length and breadth of this country that at least some of you will regret."

Mr. Mondell was quickly on his feet. "Mr. Speaker, we halt that issue," he shouted.

Offering his resolution, Mr. Mondell, after citing the instances surrounding the printing of the objectionable matter, proceeded to indict Mr. Blanton in the following words:

"Unfortunately the subject matter forming the basis of the charge is of such a character that it cannot be presented on this floor. Were I to cite or even to offer a small portion of these words, I should myself be a subject to expulsion. Anyone speaking the words contained in the Congressional Record would be subject to fine and imprisonment, under the laws of the land. We can say no more in regard to the words upon which this charge is based, than that they are unspeakable."

Mr. Blanton's Speech

Arising to defend himself, Mr. Blanton fled with the Record clerk his revised and extended speech on the railroad situation, which had been expunged from the Record, "in order to give the membership of the House an opportunity to inspect it and pass on it as they see fit."

"If current events are true, this will be my last speech in the House," Mr. Blanton said dramatically.

"In the laws that we pass here, Mr. Speaker, governing the conduct of citizens, concerning one charged with an offense for which punishment may be inflicted, we require that he must be confronted with witnesses whom he has the right to cross-examine, and after he has been given due time to prepare for his trial and when a prima facie case is established, against him by competent testimony, beyond a reasonable doubt he is given an opportunity to present his own witnesses, to be heard by counsel, and, upon conviction, has an appeal. There is no appeal from conviction in this case. A conviction in this case, from the manner in which the resolution has been drawn, means that if every one of the 314,000 constituents of mine in the Seventeenth District of Texas desire to send me back here you would not let me come. So there is no appeal."

Printing Office Conditions. Rectifying the instances leading up to the insertion of the remarks, Mr. Blanton said: "I had no intent other than protecting citizens in their rights guaranteed under the Constitution and to be of service to my country under my oath and through apprising Congress and the Administration of the awful conditions existing in the government printing office. Desperate situations demand extreme means."

He cited instances in the public records of abbreviated statements to defend his own action.

"You have a right to kick me out if you think best, and I will take my medicine. They say that I am a hard fighter, but my fight seems about over in the House. Show me an adversary that I have ever hit below the belt. I have never said one word about the House of Representatives that I have not stood before it and said to your teeth."

"I do not apologize to you, because I do not believe I have done wrong. It was history that I resign. If your people have given you a solemn commission and you brought it to Washington and you have been work-

ing in their service, with the Constitution of your country, your God and your conscience as your guide, would you send that commission back to your people, or would you retain it? I cannot send it back to them."

ANGLO-AMERICAN POLICY ACCLAIMED

Admiral Lord Beatty, in New York Address, Declares the Alliance Is a Natural One, to Be Always Protected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"We have cemented our mutual respect by our common sacrifices in the cause of humanity. We have poured out our manhood and our wealth in the common cause," said Lord Beatty, Admiral of the Fleet of Great Britain, in his speech at the banquet given in his honor by the Pilgrims of the United States, yesterday.

"What was said years ago, by that great man and great President, Andrew Jackson, can be applied with equal, and indeed far greater force today. In a message to Congress he said 'Everything in the history of the two nations is calculated to inspire sentiments of mutual respect and to carry convictions to the minds of both that it is their policy to preserve the most cordial relations.'"

"It is not to be expected, indeed it is humanly impossible, that both countries should be in perfect agreement at all times, and when differences do arise in international affairs, they are called 'incidents,' and much delight in making mischief and scandal—but if we know one another well enough and trust one another completely enough, the mischief-maker can strive in vain."

"For my own part I discount utterly the possibility of serious difficulties arising between our two countries—our every interest, our every instinct binds us together. I believe absolutely in the necessity for the closest intercourse between the United States and Great Britain in every sphere of activity."

A Natural Alliance

"It is not a question of bolstering up an artificial, man-made alliance—it is a question of keeping alive and awake the communion which is right and natural between our two peoples. 'As to the great Conference which is about to take place at Washington, the world will wait and watch with supreme interest its deliberations and decisions, and nowhere more so than in the British Empire, full of hope that the meeting in convocation of the representatives of the great countries of the world will, after frank and honest discussion, devise a formula—a means by which the burdens which now fall upon nations will be reduced, thereby enabling them to re-establish and develop the industries of peace and the contentment of mankind."

"Surely there was never a greater issue dependent upon the deliberations of men. Believe that much of the success of this momentous conference will depend upon that for which the Pilgrims have worked and striven for so long—the maintenance and increase of the good relations between the nations of the world."

A Test of Unity. "Gentlemen, your doctrine, your beliefs, are about to be put to a test which I firmly believe will prove how right your doctrines are."

"As one whose life has been spent in various parts of the world, who has had opportunity of close cooperation with the United States Navy, both in peace and in war—I think I am entitled to speak with the voice of experience, and I can definitely state that we never had the slightest difficulty in seeing each other's point of view or of arriving at decisions that were completely agreeable to both. Because we spoke the same language we had the same ideas as to what was right and wrong, and because we were wholeheartedly out to complete the job and were imbued with the same instincts and could see the situation from the same point of view."

"This was simply good cooperation, which can equally be applied to the great problems which lie between the two countries."

Chauncey M. Depew, president of the Pilgrims, presided, and in his introductory address called attention to the various occasions in which the two nations, Great Britain and the United States, had cooperated in each other's cause in time of need, from the time of the incident of Commodore Richard T. Ingham, from which originated the phrase, "blood is thicker than water," to the speech of Admiral William Sowden Sims, a few years before the world war, when he said that in any great trouble in which Great Britain might be because of fighting for these things in which the United States believed, she could count on America to stand in.

"We owe the presence in our country of men famous in statesmanship and arms to the admirable suggestion and request for an international conference at Washington for limitation of armaments by President Harding," he concluded. "We give hail and welcome of the New World to the men who have made the Old World new: the delegates to the Conference from all countries."

CONSTITUTION PREVENTS SALE

AUGUSTA, Maine—Until the prohibitory liquor law is removed from the state Constitution, the sale of beer or other liquors cannot take place in Maine, Attorney-General Ransford W. Shaw said in reference to the new Treasury Department regulations that beer and wine may be prescribed for medicinal purposes.

MINGO OPERATORS REFUSE TO CONFER

Despite the Desire of Committee From Senate, Mine Owners Reject Plea to Discuss Any Matters With Union Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The main issue in the long continued struggle between operators and miners in the West Virginia coal fields was sharply defined in yesterday's hearing before the Senate Education and Labor Committee, when proposals by representatives of the miners for a tentative agreement, with the committee acting as mediator, were refused by counsel of the operators.

Despite the evident desire of William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, and chairman of the committee, that the proposition for a conference between the warring parties put forward by the miners should receive consideration, it was summarily rejected by the West Virginia operators on the ground that it would involve a retreat from the firm stand taken by them against dealing with the United Mine Workers as such. The first definite overture to be made by either side was thus hurled back as a challenge in the face of the miners, to the disappointment of the committee.

Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the union, acting as spokesman for the miners, at the opening of the hearing proposed that attorneys on both sides remain in Washington after the conclusion of the hearings and try to come to some agreement. He proposed that such action be based on the recommendations for a settlement recently submitted to the committee by Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers. This plan proposed the drawing up of an agreement by Senator Kenyon's committee to be administered by an appointee of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Basis for Objection. In Mr. Murray's recommendation for the basis of this agreement, however, was contained the words "the protection of mine workers against the discrimination because of membership in a labor organization," and it was this clause which determined the operators to reject the whole plan, although Mr. Walsh endeavored to make his proposition as liberal as possible by proposing that, "If the attorneys for each party do not see fit to take Mr. Murray's suggestion, let them make such suggestions to the committee as they think will compose the difficulty, and in the absence of such suggestions, let the committee on behalf of the public make a suggestion to both sides which the committee believes to be fair."

The previous mention of the Murray plan caused the anti-union stand of the operators to nip a possible conciliation scheme in the bud. "Our position is absolutely unchangeable," declared Z. T. Vinson, chief counsel for the operators. "We will have no dealings whatever with the United Mine Workers of America, and will not under any circumstances meet them in consultation about the difficult down there. I see no reason to keep on insisting that we shall recognize their union when we have so positively stated that under no circumstances will we do it, either through this honorable committee, through the President of the United States or any other tribunal."

Operators Are Emphatic. His attention was called to the fact that the recommendation for mediation did not ask recognition of the union, or any dealings with it, but involved only the offices of the committee as an impartial body to decide "what the true constitutional rights of the parties are, what the legal inhibitions are on both sides, and to suggest a tentative agreement that would put an end to the trouble until such time as action was taken by national or local authorities."

"We have no settlement to make and no conference, nothing but a controversy with a lot of outsiders," reiterated Mr. Vinson. William H. Coolidge of Boston, an operator in the West Virginia fields, elaborated on the refusal of the operators to discuss the union's peace terms by declaring that the Murray plan brought forward the only issue in the case.

"There is only one issue which requires the committee's attention: Shall the United Mine Workers get possession of the remaining mines, and, as in Great Britain, be able to stop all industry and starve the people of the country, to begin then an accumulation of wage increases until it will not be worth while for anybody to own the mines?"

Notice was served to the committee by Ernest M. Merrill, a Charleston operator, that the operators expected to deal a death blow to unions in the West Virginia field by refusing to enter into new wage contracts with union employees on April 1. By concerted action along this line, declared Mr. Merrill, the operators hope to weaken the power of the unions beyond any hope of recovery.

Walter Thurman, president of the

Cloth in the Making INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE EXPOSITION World Wide Exhibit of Textile Machinery in Actual Motion Mechanics Building, Boston Oct. 31 to Nov. 5 Personal Direction CHESTER L. CAMPBELL

Logan County Operators Association, the next witness to be heard, told the committee that the men had no just grievance in the way of wages or working conditions. He said that 2500 of the miners in his district below the rank of foremen drew salaries averaging \$141 a month. Asked whether he had any solution of the situation to propose, he asserted that in his opinion if Congress would cease enacting "class legislation" it would go far toward eliminating industrial trouble.

LIGHTING PROBLEMS IN THE WEST INDIES

Jamaicans Have Employed Nut Oil, Kerosene, Gas, and Now Electricity Is Being Used More and More Extensively

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica. British West Indies—Within recent years, and particularly within the last 10 years or so, the question of artificial lighting for the towns here, and also of private dwellings, estate buildings, and stores, has received ever-growing attention. Time was, many years ago, of course, when the only street lights, even in Kingston, were occasional lanterns hung out from individual buildings.

Island records show that it was regarded as a great step in advance when the nut oil hitherto used for lamps and lanterns, was replaced by kerosene, which was introduced from the United States. The next big step was the establishment in Kingston, in 1872, of gas lighting for the streets. This was put through by Sir John Peter Grant, the Governor, who took government action in the matter in 1872 after he had been approached by capitalists in England seeking a concession here in this direction. The gas commissioners, a semi-official body, are still one of the governing authorities in Kingston. The streets and a very large number of private residences are lighted by gas, which is supplied for each street lamp per annum at eight pounds and at 10 shillings per 1000 cubic foot of gas for general purposes. In 1920, 26,000,000 cubic feet of gas were made. There are about 700 street lamps in Kingston. Recent improvements have included introduction of incandescent gas lighting, and the Welsbach burner and mantle are now well in evidence.

A further advance was made when electricity was introduced for lighting purposes. It is largely employed in Kingston residences, stores, and public buildings, and is used also in a number of the other towns of the island. A few years ago acetylene was being considerably used, as in Montego Bay. It is still employed here and there. In Montego Bay, the seaport town on the north side, which has a very distinctive American colony, an offer is just now being made to the parochial authorities by Louis Emory, an American. He is establishing a new motion picture theater in Montego Bay, which is one of the three or four towns of the island which possess such a theater. Mr. Emory, to make his theater more attractive, is seeking the permission of the parochial board to light up certain portions of the street adjoining. If, however, the parochial authorities will enter into a contract with him, he will undertake to light the whole town with electricity to which end he will bring down a much more powerful electric plant than was at first intended.

Roosevelt Memorial CEREMONIES HELD

NEW YORK, New York—Civic, memorial and social organizations joined yesterday in celebrating the sixty-third anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth in a series of ceremonies here and at Oyster Bay, the Long Island village where the former President lived. Delegations of Spanish and world war veterans, Boy Scouts and school children of the village, took part in the program.

SANTA MARIA JOINS SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—Santa Maria Valley has annexed itself to Southern California, according to advice received from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. This annexation followed an affiliation of the Bank of Santa Maria with the First National Bank of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank. The Santa Maria Valley Chamber of Commerce has passed a set of resolutions in which recognition is given to the shorter distance to Los Angeles than to San Francisco, and to the strength of banking facilities in the south.

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NEW JURY SYSTEM FOR ART AWARD

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Homer Saint Gaudens, assistant director of the fine arts department of the Carnegie Institute, shortly before his departure for Europe, on Wednesday, announced that there had been instituted a new plan in the jury system for the selection and awards in the international exhibition of paintings.

Heretofore a jury of 10 has been selected to pass upon the canvases which have been sent from all over the world. Under the new system, it will not be necessary for artists to send their paintings to America to be judged, as the American judges will visit Europe and the European judges will come to America to pass upon the canvases.

BIGGEST AMERICAN AIRSHIP SOON READY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The army airship Roma, recently purchased from Italy, is now practically 80 per cent assembled at Langley Field, Virginia, and is expected to be ready for its first American flight soon after November 1, it was learned yesterday.

Although less than half the volume of the late ZR-2, the Roma measures 410 feet from nose to stern, is 82 feet in width, and at present is the largest airship in this country. Like the ZR-2, this is a hydrogen airship, but of the semi-rigid type, having a stiff keel.

GENERAL PERSHING DUE TO LAND TODAY

NEW YORK, New York—The steamship Paris, which is on the way to New York from France with Marshal Poch, has slowed down in order that the George Washington, with General Pershing as a passenger, may arrive here today first.

The Marshal in a radio greeting to the American people declared that he was "overjoyed over my first visit to America. That glorious country which came so nobly to our help."

GENERAL DIAZ AT ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—General Armando Diaz, commander of the Italian Army, yesterday was a visitor at the Naval Academy, where he was received with special honors. The battery of the station ship Reina Mercedes boomed a general salute of 19 guns as the Italian generalissimo and his retinue arrived.

TAX REPEAL VOTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Repeal of the excess profits tax on next December 31 has been agreed upon by the Senate without a record vote.



Women with Full Figures

An attractive figure is not a matter of size but of correct proportions. The stout women who are never spoken of as "stout" are those who give a little time and thought to proper corseting.

Rengo Belt Corsets give the wearer an appearance of slenderness. The exclusive Rengo Belt feature is that it is strengthened at the points of greatest strain. They have the reputation of being "the most economical corsets of their kind ever devised."

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RAILROADS DIFFER
ON FUNDAMENTALS

Congressman Declares Executives
Have No Constructive Ideas in
Common for Better Service—
Must Sell Their Commodity

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—During all of the many hearings, and in the course of a multitude of conferences, executives and eminent counsel of the railroads of the United States failed to present a single constructive idea in common looking to improvement in the management or operation of the roads, declared Samuel E. Winslow, United States Representative from Massachusetts, and chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, speaking before the transportation section conference of the sixteenth annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts yesterday.

"In industry," Mr. Winslow said, "there would be a definite line of fundamentals upon which all in the particular branch of industry would agree. Yet never did we get from a railroad executive—and we heard them all, from Maine to California—a suggestion as to means of improvement in the operation of his road, or how he could run his road better. If there is a definite, fundamental science, as I am convinced there is, underlying the management of the railroads, or a real program under which they sell their commodity, service, I have never found it in the testimony of the executives. If I had a comment to make it would be that the railroads are too self-contained and too content. They do not sell their goods."

Opening his address, Congressman Winslow turned next light upon the history of the Adamson law, pointing out that he was not "talking politics, but telling history." It has been the general opinion, he asserted, that the bill was the creation of the brotherhoods and Labor interests and was passed under the threat of tying up the transportation of the United States. But the light of subsequent revelation, he said, has indicated that President Wilson initiated the law, and that it was never submitted to the Labor interests. Mr. Winslow characterized the law as "absolutely unrighteous from every point of view."

Railroad History

Reviewing recent railroad history, the speaker said that the lines were taken over, necessarily, by the government, in a hurry and under a law hastily devised. The law had its faults, and the roads had to be run the best they could, he added, and it was remarkable that the men in charge did as well as they did. But the lines came back to the owners worse than when they were given up, and the day of settlement arrived.

In framing the transportation act, Mr. Winslow said, it was necessary to consider everything, from the "two streets of rust in a mining section to the greatest railroad." A bill was expected to create a "sort of millennium for all of them." Thus far it has been impossible to make a test of the law under normal conditions, and the attitude of the House committee has been to defer action on a multitude of additional bills until a test can be made.

Touching on the proposal to abolish the Railroad Labor board and give its functions to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Congressman explained that the separation of the two functions of rate and wage making had been decided on to avoid criticism of the motive of a single commission in adjusting its wage rulings to square with a rate schedule sufficient to yield the 6 per cent dividend prescribed by law. He said that combination would be unwise on this ground, at any event, even if the Interstate Commerce Commission were not already overburdened with work.

The only hope for railroad financial aid, Mr. Winslow said, appears to lie in the bill passed by the House of Representatives authorizing the War Finance Board to use its \$400,000,000, and to float certificates, the revenue of which would be used to buy up notes of the railroads.

Truck Competition

After declaring that "the railroad management of the country has not been wide awake to find out the views of the shipping public, and has not tried to develop the business on a money-making plan," Mr. Winslow turned to motor truck competition. Inclusion of the truck under the terms of the transportation act was considered, he said, but rejected at the time. The last two years, however, have developed the truck business until it is a transportation factor to be reckoned with.

"The railroads must recognize the truck as a competitor," the speaker declared. "The next transportation act will take it into consideration. No one really knows now whether it is being successfully and profitably handled. But the truck business has a legitimate field, and it is going to be greater. The railroads must wake up and see that there is something in transportation that does not run on steel rails, and they must give the public what it is entitled to."

"I can see that the railroad, which will emphasize transportation and not railroad, might use the truck to pick up its business at the door and deliver it to another door far off. It can reach out and get shipments where they are created and deliver them where they are used. Then you will have a transportation system, not just a railroad system."

Congressman Winslow expressed doubt that the railroad strike would come. He declared that "the brotherhoods, through their leaders, and I firmly believe, not through the majority of their membership, are threat-

ening to strike at a time when nobody but a fool would strike." In closing, Mr. Winslow suggested that behind the strike are Plumb Plan interests, seeking to "use the walkout as an argument against private ownership. If the strike is successful, or to stand aloof if it fails."

Rail Worker

Speaking also on the possibility of a railroad strike, Edgar J. Rich, transportation counsel of the Associated Industries, warned the public not to forget that the railroad workers are the "finest class of workers in the citizenship of the nation." Mr. Rich reviewed the history of railroad legislation, and expressed himself against the abolition of the Railroad Labor Board.

"It is an inherent right under our form of government," Mr. Rich said, "for the worker to leave the employment in which he is engaged. If it is an inherent right to strike, is it not so that some means must be provided so that the right may be waived as it applies to our public service corporations? It is fundamental that collective bargaining is right and the only defense of the worker. But if you are going to take away the right to strike you must provide an impartial tribunal."

In his annual report following the noon luncheon, Orra L. Stone, general manager of the Associated Industries, reviewed the year's activities and read in them promise for the future. After pointing to European competition as difficult for American manufacturers, Charles A. Andrews, president of the Associated Industries, discussed four elements entering into the cost of production: transportation, cost of coal, federal, state and local taxes and labor costs. He predicted a slow, uneven decrease in transportation costs; a fall in the coal cost contingent upon power developments; a general high level of taxes; and a readjustment of labor costs.

"In July, 1920," Mr. Andrews said, "the cost of living reached its highest point. It was then 105 per cent above the cost of living in July, 1914. On October 15, 1921, the cost of living has receded so that upon that date it is 84 per cent above the figures of July 1, 1914. These figures are for the whole country. They are subject to some variation in different parts of the country, but are made up on the basis of investigation made in widely scattered areas. Since July 1, 1920, wages also have come down in varying percentages in different industries. No figures are available which allow us to give accurately any terms of percentage of the wage reduction, because of the great variation in different industries. There are pretty clear indications, however, that as a whole, leaving out of account for the moment the present unemployment, the purchasing power of wages at the present time is from 15 to 25 per cent greater than it was in the summer of 1914."

Labor Liquidation

"The liquidation of labor costs has been extremely uneven; labor in the building trades and labor on the railroads are two examples where liquidation in the basic wage has not been great, and it is difficult to escape the conclusion that further liquidation in these two fields, as well as in other fields, which might be mentioned, must take place before the business of the country can resume in satisfactory volume. This problem of labor cost must not be approached solely in terms of sentiment. Stern economic necessity is the controlling factor."

"Productive Europe is compelled to work at low wages. This being the fact, there is no known device by which the United States can continue to work at the high wages we have heretofore had, and which in important lines still prevail. This is not an argument that labor costs in the United States should be reduced completely to the level of European labor costs. Our labor costs and our standards of living have been for many years higher than those of Europe, and undoubtedly they will so continue. But we, of the United States, would be foolish to expect that conditions in Europe have no effect upon us. We may succeed in keeping out of political entanglements with Europe, but economic entanglements are a different story; and what we will, we cannot escape an effect upon us produced by the economic and industrial situation in the rest of the world."

"Now if the United States has a factory plant and equipment greater than is necessary at present to supply our domestic needs, and such small export business as we may secure, it is apparent that for a while at least, some of the factories are to be idle. What ones shall be idle? That in essence is the problem before the American manufacturer. It is the most difficult problem he has ever had before him. It is apparent that those factories will operate which can best control their production costs because whether sold in this country or outside, goods will be sold to a large extent upon the basis of price. Such reductions in costs as may come about through changes in transportation, tax, power and labor items, will in general affect us all alike. Other items, which may affect costs are largely in the control of the individual manufacturer, and he will survive who best analyzes these other factors and succeeds in reducing his costs."

CORN HUSKING COSTS HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—A farmer of the Freeman district of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, recently offered some corn huskers one-third of his crop if they would husk the crop, but they refused and declined to continue the work of husking unless they were paid six cents per bushel for the work. New corn is bringing only 12 cents per bushel on the Freeman market, and in addition to the cost of husking, the farmers have to pay three cents per bushel to have the shelling done.

DETROIT'S FLOATING
POST OFFICE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The Detroit River Station, maintained in response to peculiar conditions existing there, forms an unusual feature of the United States Postal System.

From Duluth on Lake Superior, through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie into Lake Huron, thence by the St. Clair River into Lake St. Clair and through the Detroit River into Lake Erie, extends a great water highway. From the opening of navigation to the ice-locked days of winter, great 600-ton freighters and smaller craft plow steadily up and down this highway, carrying cargoes of iron and copper ore, coal, lumber, grain, and other freight. It is estimated that more tonnage passes Detroit than any other port in the United States. And "passes" is the correct word, for most of it goes by with scarcely slackened speed.

The men operating these boats, often do not see their families through the entire sailing season, and they can go to the post office only at ports of loading and unloading. Mail has to be taken to them in mid-channel; hence the Detroit River Station.

Armed with a letter from the assistant postmaster at Detroit, I went, one summer's day, to investigate this interesting service.

The mail destined for the boats and that coming from them, is deposited at the tiny office on the Michigan Central freight dock. As nothing but ordinary routine business is transacted here I was passed on to the river.

The C. F. Bielmann Jr.

Moored to the dock was the C. F. Bielmann Jr., the floating post office familiar to all Detroiters. The government does not own the boat but contracts for its service. The boat is 75 feet long with a 15-foot beam. It tows a narrow rowboat, and down a slippery plank took me on board. A tiny forward deck accommodates the pilot. Two or three steps lead down from the pilot deck to the cabin which occupies most of the boat. This cabin is the official office, lacking something perhaps in elegance but equipped for the business in hand. In one corner is the desk of the chief clerk. All the remaining space at the ends and under the high windows at the sides is filled with compartments labeled with the names of all boats that pass this point. A long table occupies the center of the room.

Above the chief clerk's desk are four charts. The boats at the time up the lake are listed on one; those down on another. On the second two, in the same manner, is kept the record of the boats of the United States Steel Corporation, they being so numerous that it is easier to keep them separate. When a boat passes, its name is transferred to its proper place "up" or "down." Each day the list of all boats passing Sault Ste. Marie is published in the Detroit papers. From these reports the approach of a vessel can be quite accurately timed. When a boat is due the mail for it is placed in the small rowboat for delivery.

I had scarcely taken in these general arrangements when the boat began to move. We scrambled up the steps to the pilot's deck just as the C. F. Bielmann Jr. turned out toward the middle of the broad river and headed



He pulled for the leviathan

toward a freighter, keeping her straight course down the channel. Long before it was anything to me but a ship, the pilot called her by name just as you and I would recognize a distant friend. As we neared, we cut in front of her bow, the engine stopped, the row boat swung free, and the mail clerk who manned it, pulled vigorously for the huge leviathan plowing steadily down the river. When close alongside, the clerk stood up in the rocking skiff, which looked very, very tiny against the towering hull, swung a coil of rope around his head, lassoo fashion, and then flung it in air toward the deck.

Lowering the Mail

A sailor on board caught the rope and made fast. The tiny boat gave a sudden jerk as the rope tightened and then danced along lightly by the side of the great freighter. A pail was lowered from the deck. The clerk took out the bundle of letters sent down from the ship and substituted his larger package of letters and papers and magazines with a package or two. All on board watched the ascent so eagerly as the crowd at the country post office where there is only one mail a day. Before the pail had time to reach the deck, the tow line had been cast off and the ship, with quickened pace, went on its way, leaving the little boat tossing in its churning wake.

The C. F. Bielmann Jr. had been waiting around, but now it picked up

the rowboat and headed for another ship. Here the same process was repeated. One after another, to some going up, others coming down, we carried the cheer of letters, five ships in all. Then the river was clear of all through travel; nothing left but the ferries fusing back and forth between Detroit and the Canadian shore, and the boats busy at the various freight docks. With these the River Station has no commerce, so we put back to dock. While waiting for our pilot to hail us to other boats, the chief mail clerk entertained me with further account of his work.

The River Station has been operated since 1895. The first boat chartered was the Florence B., much smaller than the C. F. Bielmann, which replaced it. There are always four men on board: pilot, engineer, and two mail clerks. The chief has been so



A pail was lowered from the deck

long in service that he feels a personal responsibility for the men who sail the lakes and takes a genuine interest in them. He is acutely disappointed if there are no letters for an approaching ship. The packages from one great newspaper office that come daily are a great boon to him and to the sailors.

"I don't know what I'd do without 'em," he said, as he pointed to a huge bundle of papers just brought on board. "I hate to let a ship pass without giving 'em anything." From a pigeonhole he took a single picture post card. "Here's all there is for that ship and she'll be along sometime to day. I'll put a bunch of these papers on big enough so every man'll have something."

A few years ago, at the end of each trip lasting about a week, up the lakes for a cargo and back, the men were paid off and immediately made for the city to spend their money. They were an irresponsible lot and wouldn't ship for a second trip as long as they had the price of a meal. This meant a new crew for each trip. Now a ship keeps the same men usually through a season. This change is largely due to the personal interest taken in the men, assisted by the facilities of the floating post office.

A money-order business, as systematic as that of any other post office, is conducted for the benefit of the men. Order blanks are carried on all boats. These the men fill out, put the money into the envelope, leaving it unsealed. At the marine office the money is exchanged for the official order, the letter sealed, and sent on its way.

On pay day, which is now at a set time by the calendar and not at the end of a trip, each man is asked how much money he wishes to draw. The rest is deposited to his credit in a bank. Many companies pay by checks which are mailed directly to the men through this marine post office.

The Detroit River Station never closes from the opening of navigation until ice and storms drive the ships off the lakes. Day and night, the C. F. Bielmann Jr., with its tiny rowboat, puts out to the channel in the wide river to carry messages from home and friends. In pleasant weather it is delightful, and many a Detroit boy, as he watches the skillful feats of the man in the rowboat, wishes for the job. On stormy nights those same boys are comfortably housed, but the little rowboat still dances along through the darkness.

The extent of the business can be estimated from the fact that sometimes within 24 hours mail is delivered to a hundred ships.

ONE-MAN CAR PROTEST DENIED

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The state Public Service Commission has denied the petition of 15 residents of this city that the operation of one-man cars on the local street railway be forbidden. The commission said objection to one-man cars seemed to be based upon "whim, prejudice or misapprehension."

SERVICE CHARGES
BY GAS COMPANIES

New Phase of Rate Question Involves Apparent Injustice to Small Consumers by Monthly Levy Above Consumption.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Whether the institution of a "service charge" constitutes an unjust adjustment of rates by gas and electric light companies, or is a justifiable expedient in the process of revision of rates, is an issue soon to be heard before



A pail was lowered from the deck

the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission. Petitions have been filed with the state department for sanction of a 50 cent monthly levy on every meter, to be charged in addition to the total consumption.

The question of a service charge has been the subject of much discussion in gas and electric light company circles during the past three years. It has been given particular impetus in view of the attention directed to rates as a result of rising prices during and since the war. Whether, from the point of view of the small consumer, however, the service charge is equitable appears to be a debatable proposition.

In operation, the service charge as proposed is simple, merely seeking to assess each consumer 50 cents each month on his gas or electric light bill, irrespective of the amount of gas or current used. It is on this last point that the objections to the levy have arisen. It is pointed out that the small consumer using one dollar's worth of gas or current monthly, or \$12 yearly, must pay a total of \$18 a year to get it. To the larger household it is of less consequence, although it is declared to constitute an injustice in this case also.

Charge Protested

The issue was raised in the city of Meriden, Connecticut, where the gas company put the service charge levy into effect. Serving customers through about 10,000 meters, the assessment meant an extra yearly revenue to the company of approximately \$60,000. Protest by the citizens resulted in appeal to the commissioner of corporations of the State, with the result that the levy was ordered discontinued. Gas companies in Providence and Woonsocket, Rhode Island, make the charge at present, although it has been subjected to considerable protest.

Petitions have been filed for approval of the levy by the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company and the Malden Electric Company, and the Worcester Gas Light Company is contemplating similar procedure. Action is pending before the State Utilities Commission in the former case. The Malden and Melrose companies jointly announce that a survey of the rate situation throughout the country has established conclusively the fact that the best and most equitable system is one which consists of a monthly customer's charge, covering approximately the "customer's costs," plus a commodity rate for the gas or electricity actually consumed.

This would be accompanied by a revision of rates downward from \$1.50 to \$1.20 per 1000 cubic feet of gas, and from 11 to 8 1/2 cents per kilowatt hour of electricity. In the case of the Worcester company, offer is made to reduce the cost of gas per thousand cubic feet from \$1.65 to \$1.40, provided a 50 cent monthly service charge is substituted for a 50 cent monthly minimum charge. The minimum charge is in vogue in

many companies, 50 cents a month being levied in case the monthly consumption does not reach that value.

Costs of Delivery

"The books of the company," the Worcester company says in explanation, "show that, above the cost of actually manufacturing the gas, the cost per month, per meter, of delivering the gas to the consumer, ready to burn, is 57 cents. Under the present flat rate, with no service charge, the consumer using gas for emergency only, pays little or nothing of this ready-to-burn cost. A reduction of 25 cents per thousand cubic feet coupled with the addition of a service charge figures out that a consumer of 2000 cubic feet per month would pay the same amount for this gas as at the present time. The person using less than 2000 cubic feet would pay a trifle more. The person using more than 2000 cubic feet would pay less, the amount of decrease from the present \$1.65 per thousand becoming greater with greater consumption."

It is on the point that the reduction of rates consequent on the institution of a service charge effects a greater saving to the large consumer, but adds to the burden of the small users, that the objections to the proposal are based. The utilities companies reply that the cost of carrying the small consumer on their books, and of delivering the "ready-to-burn" product, does not vary directly with the amount of consumption. Gas circles have, however, considered a proposal to pro rata the service cost more equitably by consumption, although the practice has not been put into effect.

NEW YORK MASONS AT
GENEVA CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It was learned yesterday that the only Masonic jurisdiction in the United States represented at the recent international Masonic conference in Geneva, Switzerland, was the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

Under a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge some time ago, authorizing the grand master to appoint delegates to any great Masonic undertaking, national or international, Robert H. Robinson, grand master, appointed Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, deputy grand master, Justice Townsend Scudder, past grand master, and Right Worshipful William C. Prime, to represent this jurisdiction at Geneva.

In two cablegrams to the grand secretary, Justice Tompkins said that 17 jurisdictions were represented, that the conference was enthusiastic and inspiring, that its accomplishments had been great, and that they had fully justified the grand lodge's action in sending delegates. Mr. Tompkins and his colleagues are now on their way home.

BANKER IS SILENT ON
RETURN FROM MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Thomas Lamont, who went to Mexico to arrange on behalf of European and American bondholders some plan for refunding Mexico's external debt of about \$150,000,000 principal and \$40,000,000 back interest, has returned, but his office said yesterday that he would have no statement to make until he had conferred with the international committee which he represents.

It has been reported that Mr. Lamont and the Oregon Government did not agree on the terms of the plan.

LOWER SHIP PRICES ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Readjustment and reduction of prices of all ships sold at pre-war and post-war rates by the United States Shipping Board is urged by the American Steamship Owners Association. The request is to be considered by the Shipping Board at a meeting on November 9.

WOMEN AID COALITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York City League of Women Voters, which has endorsed the coalition candidates for Mayor, comptroller and president of the Board of Aldermen, plans to carry on a vigorous campaign for their election in the various boroughs of the city, with canvassing, street meetings, and distribution of coalition leaflets.

PANAMA CANAL SHOWS PROFIT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—For the fourth consecutive fiscal year the Panama Canal in 1921 showed a profit, according to official reports received here. The excess in receipts over expenditures in the year ending June 30 last was given as approximately \$2,712,000, or "sufficient to wipe out the last of the deficit resulting from slides in the earlier years of operation." The cost of the canal June 30, or "invested capital," was given as \$368,543,271.95.

WOMEN STUDY
NATIONAL ISSUES

Yale Citizenship School Pupils
Hear Professor Andrews on
Fundamentals of History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—National topics were discussed at the Thursday session of the school of citizenship which is being conducted this week by the Connecticut League of Women Voters and Yale University. Mrs. William Lyon Phelps presided at the morning session and introduced as the first speaker Prof. Charles McLean Andrews who spoke on "Fundamentals of American History." He enumerated the fundamentals on which history is based in this country: A constitutional system on democratic lines, severance of church and state, popular education, freedom of speech and the press, elimination of caste and privilege.

"Democracy," he continued, "has not solved the problem of property, taxation, the distribution of wealth or the obligation of the individual to the community. The immigrant remains today perhaps the most perplexing of all our fundamental issues. The question is, can we secure and maintain the principles of the past in the face of two conditions that confront us: the continued coming of new waves of migration, and the obligation that rests upon us to take our place as one of the leading powers in solving the world's problem. The course of our history has taken us out of our isolation and has unmistakably predestined us for a greater part in the future than we have ever played in the past. What is to be the effect of all this on the future of American political and social ideas?"

Charles B. Brown, dean of the Divinity School, was the speaker of the evening. His subject was "The Greatest Man of the Nineteenth Century," who, according to Dean Brown, was Lincoln. The four chief elements in his greatness were, "First, his combination of lofty idealism with practical sagacity in bringing things to pass. Second, his ability to comprehend and in the end to utilize men of extreme views by keeping to the front the deeper underlying principles. Third, his power of holding himself closely to the hearts of the common people and yet guiding them steadily. Fourth, his political unselfishness and moral integrity. He vested these qualities in a great period of our nation's history and nowhere else in the nineteenth century do I find so much of essential greatness in any one man."

OPEN-PRICE CASES
TO BE SUBMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The open-price cases, which have been pending for some time, are to be brought to a hearing in December. The first will be that of the United States against the Andrew Mill Workers, coming up in Chicago on December 5. It was announced yesterday. B. J. Sollinger has been appointed a special assistant attorney-general to represent the government in these cases, of which there are between 45 and 50. The Attorney-General and the Secretary of Commerce yesterday conferred in regard to the line of action that the government is to take. The two departments have been cooperating for some time in the investigation of the practice of arriving at open prices in certain lines of trade and business, and have in hand a large amount of data relating to the practice, which is an alleged attempt to evade the law by a tacit compliance with the price set by one manufacturer or dealer by the others in the same line of business. The law, which is forbidden by law, it is declared by the authorities. Several cases have been tried in the lower courts, and two which have been appealed are now pending in the Supreme Court.

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TRANSPORTATION IN SPAIN IS IMPROVED

Railway Passage Between the Principal Points Is Speeded Up, While, in Addition, Aeroplanes Are Called Into Play

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—It was commonly and perhaps reasonably believed when the Melilla disaster, and all it meant in the way of future effort and expense, was understood, that there was an end to the great de la Cierva scheme for national reconstruction on something of an ideal basis for the time being. John de la Cierva himself, in quitting the Ministry of Public Works for the Ministry of War, was not of this view, believing that some of the main features of his scheme, especially a new system of railway management and the construction of new railways and highways, were absolutely essential to the progress of Spain and to the maintenance of her position in the world; and, being thus essential, the intervention of adventitious circumstances could make no difference. He thought that possibly there would need to be some trimming of the scheme, but that the big points in it would have to be pressed forward as soon as a little respite from the present internal preoccupations of Morocco permitted.

In this Mr. de la Cierva meant there to be a difference between his own reconstruction scheme and that of three or four others that have preceded it at different times, introduced by the ministers of public works of former governments. Such ministers have presented their bills, the press and the politicians have whipped themselves into excitement for a month or so, and have tried hard to conjure up mental pictures of a Spain working under this brilliant new system. And then there has been a suspension of the Cortes, a change of government, or something else, but nothing more is ever heard afterward of such schemes, introduced with every possible adornment of political pomp, until the next one comes along a few years later, when its predecessors serve for comparisons and the public is then reminded of them.

Anxious to Put Bill Through

When the de la Cierva bill was introduced it was commonly stated by the newspapers and others that the same fate would befall it as the others, but its author refused to admit the possibility. Shortly before the Melilla disaster occurred he received the representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the Ministry of Public Works, which, in front of the Atocha station, is surely one of the most enormous and impressive public buildings used for such ministerial purposes in the whole of Europe. Here during the morning the Minister, who was occupying the most conspicuous ministerial office during that period and as War Minister does so again during the present crisis, had individuals and deputations from all over Spain waiting in his anteroom for audience with him, and many from outside Spain while the labyrinthine corridors, the marble staircases and the innumerable and often handsome apartments of the Ministry were swarming with persons experiencing a new sense of activity. This is the headquarters of Spanish communications. If the communications only matched the headquarters!

Mr. de la Cierva sat at a little table in a corner of an apartment which was like a grand hall, decorated with fine great canvases representing stirring scenes in Spanish history and portraits of political celebrities. He spoke of the absolute necessities of the reconstruction, and that whatever happened, it must go through. This was almost the eve of the Melilla disaster, and Mr. de la Cierva's emphasis, laid more than once, upon his proposition that the reconstruction scheme should become a fact whatever happened is curious for reflection now. The interviewer was able to tell Mr. de la Cierva on this occasion that he had only just been discussing the situation and the prospects of this particular measure with various other statesmen in the highest places and they were all openly pessimistic, believing that the scheme would soon be relegated to the same limbo as all the others, and that probably the then government would collapse with it. Mr. de la Cierva suggested in effect that the others were welcome to their opinions, but that he should see the bill through, and that the Cortes would pass it, perhaps with some modifications such as seemed desirable, before the end of the year.

Reconstruction Now Delayed

It is pertinent to consider these things now, for they have a close bearing on the present situation and circumstances. The new bill campaign has necessarily, and obviously with good excuse, caused a postponement of the reconstruction, but when Mr. de la Cierva left for the War Ministry he saw to it that in the new Cabinet an intimate political associate who could be depended upon, and who in reality is hardly more than Mr. de la Cierva's deputy was placed in the Public Works Department, chiefly for the purpose of nursing the reconstruction scheme and keeping the de la Cierva figures on the provincial and industrial pulse, where they had been for a long time previously.

Don José Maestre, a former governor of the Bank of Spain, is the gentleman who serves these most useful watchdog purposes. The bearing that he has upon the present situation lies in the fact that while the reactionaries, with Anthony Maure, as they may be said, are at their head, they were strongly opposed to reconstruction before the Melilla affair began.

on the ground that Spain could not afford such luxuries, assumed after it that the last had been heard of the scheme, its prospects being considered more than ever hopeless, the present truth of things, as it is being revealed every day and hour under the pressure of fateful events, indicates the absolute necessity of this reconstruction as nothing else could have done. As Mr. de la Cierva also, though reserved for the sake of maintaining unity and concord through the crisis, is well known to be insistent upon going through with the campaign to the uttermost end and establishing Spanish authority supremely in the zone at the earliest possible moment, while it is said the reactionaries would give up nearly all Morocco tomorrow if the rest would let them and they felt able to ignore international opinion and conduct to the extent they used to do, the points of the situation may be appreciated.

Modern Fighting Methods Employed

Apart from their bill positions and the advantage they take of them, the rebel Moors may not be regarded by student of warfare in recent times as a formidable enemy, but nevertheless this campaign has to be conducted according to a modern system, for, having captured them, the enemy are already using guns of types that were operated on the various fronts in Europe, and the whole essence of the present situation is time. That means in turn that the essence is communications, and thus Spain's sad weak spot is discovered at once and is advertised and condemned as it would never have been in 20 years of ordinary Spanish social and commercial life. The case is such that certain philosophic Spaniards have been heard to remark in recent times that if only the Riff campaign lasts long enough and its intensities, difficulties, and demands are increased several times over, it will make a first-class nation and state of Spain before the end. There is more sense in this than may appear at the first glance by the foreign students of international affairs, for already this little conflict has had an almost magical effect in undoing the narrow provincial limitations and separations of the country, by which there was really no Spain but various regions, and it is enough to say that Spain is a cohesive unit at this moment more than ever she was. In the circumstances, Spain applying the most up-to-date things she can in this campaign—including tanks, for which she has given several orders—feels the irritation of her slow communications keenly, and they were instrumental in delaying the opening of the Spanish advance, quickly as this was prepared.

The main, the shortest and practically the only route to Melilla from Madrid is via Malaga. Aeroplanes can and do go from Madrid to Melilla in a long or short afternoon, but it may hardly be comprehended that by railway train and steamer the best part of two days are necessary for this journey, and tanks and such like tackle cannot yet be carried through the air. To reach Malaga from Madrid you travel through Cordova, and there is only one real train a day. This is the sleeping car and restaurant train that leaves the Atocha station at 20 minutes past eight at night, the Andalusian express, part of which goes to Seville and Algeciras, and is supposed to land the traveler at Malaga at a quarter past two the following afternoon, but which sometimes takes anything extra from an hour onward without apparent justification. There is also a "correo" train which does the journey in 2½ hours and a "mixte," which is a kind of go-as-you-please train, made up of merchandise and cattle trucks with a passenger carriage worked in somehow, which is very popular in parts of Spain, and this, according to schedule, takes 26 hours, but passengers would have no right of complaint if it occupied two days or more, and no "mixte" has ever been known to run according to schedule.

Speed of Transportation

There are then these three trains on what is for the present the most important route in Spain and one which at any time, with Morocco at the end of it, must be of vast consequence to the country, and the best of the three takes 18 hours all but five minutes, nominally, and sometimes the full 24 actually, for a total of 635 kilometers or less than 400 miles. A fast passenger service for the 114 miles of the Mediterranean across from Malaga to Melilla would be an impossibility in the circumstances. One must wait at Malaga just as long as necessary, which may be ages in the present insistent circumstances, and the steamers running across are not such as would have suggested rapid speed over a generation back. It appears quite obvious even to reactionaries and the supporters of the stiffest peninsular economies that this will not do for Spain, war or peace, and that the country cannot do herself justice. The line to Malaga is by no means one of the worst in the country; indeed it is positively one of the best for, with the exception of the northern express from Madrid to the French frontier, which has not only to move fairly quickly but has to arrive in time to keep the French connection, the Andalusian express, which takes the Malaga train along with it for most of the way, is as good a train as any in Spain and infinitely better than some that are still of great importance, as, for example, those from Madrid to Vigo and Coruna.

Of course while the line to Malaga is the one upon which more speed is so urgently desired now, the need for better and faster communications all over the country is being experienced as not before. One interesting result is that aeroplanes are being used to a most remarkable extent in all sorts of circumstances. Military officers, officials and even statesmen who are in a hurry have resorted to them. For an interesting example there is the case

of General Echague, former War Minister, who, the other day, finding himself at San Sebastian and being urgently wanted at Madrid, flew the whole way by aeroplane—and it is quite a long way.

The new circumstances have naturally given an enormous impetus to aviation in Spain, and supreme efforts are being made to fill up the gaps in quick communication by this means. Of course all the aeroplanes in the country were immediately commandeered by the military authorities. There were large numbers that were being used privately for experimental, pleasure, and sporting purposes, and these were secured en bloc by an arrangement which was made with the Royal Air Club of Spain some time ago, according to which, in case of national necessity, all the resources of the club, which is the controlling organization of Spanish aviation, were to be placed at the disposal of the government. Vast numbers of orders have been given to the leading makers in England and France, and now at last the first new Spanish works are getting into working order and the first Spanish hydroplane has just been made at Barcelona. It is a good specimen, and is the first of a huge fleet that is to be turned out as quickly as possible.

AN EARL'S PLEA FOR SOUTHERN LOYALISTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Earl of Arran's "Plea for Southern Loyalists," published recently in the National Review, has excited much press comment, mostly adverse, even from the party he endeavored to champion. His contention is that the condition of the South of Ireland is desperate under a Sinn Féin Government, and he suggests that the British Government should subsidize those Loyalists who would like "to leave Ireland and re-establish life elsewhere," so that they might not be left "absolutely at the mercy of those who have always been their most bitter and implacable enemies."

Investigations have failed to find authentic proof that any southern citizen has suffered merely because of his political views. Those who were penalized were found to have been actively hostile to the "National Army" during the recent disturbances, and under "war" conditions were treated as enemies. The Loyalists of South Ireland number, perhaps, 10 per cent of the population, and it is safe to say that the great majority of these are looking forward to national self-government just as eagerly as are Sinn Féiners. Unionists are now quite prepared to join with Sinn Féin when invited, and to help in any scheme which promises to bring about "the better government of Ireland." Their betrayal by their political party in the past and present has at last, it is said, opened their eyes. They have seen Dail Eireann's attempts to legislate under almost impossible conditions and many of them have put to the test by submitting to its arbitration, and have got justice.

Lord Arran says that the British method of keeping Ireland in subjection has been by military occupation, and by "the civil occupation of Irish Loyalists." Time has proved both methods to be failures for, although still "Loyalists," those Irish citizens have always recognized that their first duty was to Ireland when she was in trouble. Official Sinn Féin, when consulted about Lord Arran's plea, said that his mistakes were due doubtless to his continued exclusion from the country, and that the body felt that the Unionist majority would make good citizens in a free Ireland, and that it was not their intention to expatriate any class that goes to make up the Irish nation. Replying to Lord Arran's expressed fear that an Irish army would be used to attack Ulster, that Southern Loyalists would be despoiled by unjust taxation which would ruin wealthy Unionists, Sinn Féin gives the assurance that it would not think of sacrilegious national interests to "blind hatred," and that it has no intention of waging war on Loyalists. The case of the Earl of Meath, a wealthy Irish landlord, already ruined financially, was cited as being the work of the British Government taxation and not of the National Government of Ireland.

It is confidently believed that taxation will grow less and less under self-government, and Mr. Lloyd George at Carnarvon on October 9, 1920, supported this view when he said that the income tax in a free Ireland would be 1s. 6d. instead of 6s. in the £1. The Sinn Féin Government reiterates that it would be able to reduce taxation from the very beginning.

NORWAY'S STATE MONOPOLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The Odelsting has now passed the law concerning state monopoly for trading in wine and beer, having previously, by 52 votes to 41, negatived the proposal of the minority of the committee that the bill should not be proceeded with. The action of the Odelsting will not make any material difference in the existing state of affairs, only the matter has now been definitely settled by the Legislature, and it remains to be seen whether this step will have any effect on Spain and Portugal. In the meantime it has been proposed to increase the duty on goods from countries which treat Norway less favorably than other countries, to force the present traffic and that the duty on goods hitherto free of duty be put at half the value of the goods.

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LABOR'S VICTORIES BY LEGISLATION

During War Legislation Made Great Strides, Most Striking Change Effecting Being Shortening of the Working Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—During the war Labor legislation made considerable strides. The question of a legalized minimum wage came into prominence both in England and France; the conditions of agricultural laborers were much improved; wages tended to become standardized; the employment of married women received serious consideration, and so forth. But after the fall of the central powers and the overthrow of their undemocratic institutions, Labor legislation began to make further headway, and since the signing of the armistice many laws have come into force which constitute a remarkable advance in Labor conditions.

The most striking change of all has been the shortening of the working week. Before the war a 10-hour day was the utmost that was ever expected, and that was generally claimed only on behalf of women and children. Even up to 1917 there was no legal maximum eight-hour day in force generally anywhere in Europe. Where it happened to exist it was usually merely by collective agreement so that a standard could be fixed for deciding the question of overtime, for which higher rates of wages had to be paid.

Eight-Hour Day Arrived

Before 1914 the most ardent social reformer did not consider an eight-hour day as being within the region of practical politics. Yet it has arrived. Employers and work people alike are still somewhat inclined to wonder how it all happened. But it is now practically universal, by legal enactment in some countries, and by mutual arrangement in others. Where it is not actually in operation, the matter is either under consideration or a very much shorter working week than formerly has been agreed upon.

Another prominent feature of recent Labor legislation is the question of joint control. In England, something had been done in this direction before the war, both miners and railwaymen having achieved something toward this end. The Whitley councils, which have accomplished so much, are voluntary, however, and have no statutory powers. The most important instance of where control has been established legally are the German, Austrian, Luxembourg and Norwegian Works Councils Acts, and there is every reason to expect that this tendency will be followed by other countries. Something of the sort, indeed, exists already in the Italian and French railways, but these are the only countries, at present, where, by act of Parliament, provision is made for the creation of works councils in industrial undertakings.

Another tendency of recent legislation affecting Labor is in safeguarding the freedom of association and extending the influence of collective agreements. In Germany and Austria this has been done by certain clauses in the Works Councils Acts already mentioned and in France by a new chapter in the code of Labor, which places collective agreements on a footing and provides for their registration and enforcement, while it allows individual members of a group which has signed a collective agreement to secede from the group within a certain time limit after its registration.

Settling Disputes

Then the legal status of trade claims in France has been greatly improved by the act of March 12, 1920, which amended the old act of 1884. Something, too, has been accomplished for providing means for settling trade disputes. In Great Britain, the Industrial Courts Act is formed on the voluntary basis, but in Germany strikes and lockouts are forbidden in gas, water, and electricity works until the Conciliation Committee has issued its findings.

The Rumanian act of September 5, 1920, goes further in that it prohibits strikes in public works and public utility undertakings altogether, and in other industrial and commercial undertakings until certain conciliation procedure has taken place and failed. Legislation on these lines is also under contemplation in France. As regards unemployment and social insurance, measures have been passed by the government of most countries dealing with these problems, and while only the fringe of each subject may be said to have been touched and admittedly much remains to be done, still it can be claimed that a very good beginning has been made.

In this connection it is interesting to note a speech which was recently made by Jules Leken in the Belgian Senate during the discussion of the budget of the Ministry of Labor. Passing in review the work accomplished and the results obtained since November, 1918, Mr. Leken mentioned that while under the Old Age Pensions Act of 1900 the total allowances made barely amounted to 17,000,000 francs, in 1921 the expenditure under this heading was 120,000,000, besides large sums paid to mutual benefit societies and in the form of bonuses to members of the Caisse de Retraite.

Touching on these achievements and on what has also been accomplished in the direction of housing, technical education, the establishment of a supreme council of Labor and the institution of an eight-hour day and of conciliation and arbitration councils, the Minister concluded by declaring that, thanks to the work of the Department of Labor, Belgium, instead of remaining a classic example of a country with low wages and long hours, is on the way to becoming a country famed for prosperity and freedom.

rather to judge of the absolute suitability of those who come strictly of their own free will and accord. News has just come to hand of the installation of the Sultan of Johore as master of the Lodge Johore Royal, No. 3946, the ceremony being performed by the outgoing master, A. J. Shelley-Thompson, district grand registrar, in the presence of the district grand master, W. F. Nutt, and a large number of distinguished brethren, including the Sultan's two sons, the Crown Prince of Johore and Prince Abu Bakar, members of the same lodge, who not long since returned to India after completing their terms at Oxford University.

FREEMASONRY IN THE DOMINIONS

District Grand Lodge of Newfoundland Has Celebrated Jubilee of Its Foundation

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—An eminently satisfactory report is to hand from the Transvaal Masters Lodge, which was formed in 1915 for the association of brethren who are installed masters under the English constitution, which proves how general is the demand for opportunities for Masonic study and research. Although the meetings are held always in Johannesburg, the lodge has many enthusiastic members who are not hindered by the disabilities of travel from attending on every occasion. The purposes of the lodge are primarily to form a bond of brotherhood, which shall have as its first aim the furtherance of all objects which shall tend to benefit the craft and shed light and learning where most needed. By the study of self-improvement first of all, there is hope for the improvement of others also as the natural outcome.

The Masonic Motto

A very pleasing function has just taken place at Benoni, when the foundation stone of a new Masonic temple was laid by district Grand Master Charles Aburrow, and substitute District Grand Master (Scottish constitution) George Hardie. Although the actual owners of the temple are the English and Scottish lodges, lodges of the Irish and Netherlands constitutions will also meet in the building, and both of these were represented by their provincial grand masters. An inspiring oration on the Masonic motto: "Magna est veritas et proleabitur" was delivered by District Grand Chaplain Devinsheire.

The Rev. Thomas Porritt, a member of the thirtieth degree, who has just been installed as the primus sovereign of the Tararua chapter of the Scottish Rite, No. 219, recently consecrated at Masterton, New Zealand, may be quoted as a Masonic enthusiast. He is a past governor of the Wellington Chapter, No. 91, yet willingly accepted nomination as head of the new chapter. His expert knowledge of the rite and his knowledge of Freemasonry in general will render his services invaluable to the Tararua brethren. A lodge has just been consecrated at Wellington, which will be known as the Empire, No. 225. There were 62 founders, all former service men from different parts of the Dominion.

A Masonic Boom

A motion is to come before the Grand Lodge of New Zealand that all candidates be asked to peruse a booklet on "The Aims, Objects, and Teaching of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masonry" before definitely making application to join the order. The reason given is that since the war there has been an abnormal Masonic boom, which in some instances has been somewhat embarrassing, and the question of restraint has arisen. Abnormal admissions are dangerous, in that the same supervision cannot be exercised where numbers are great. Freemasonry has no mission to encourage admissions to its ranks, but

rather to judge of the absolute suitability of those who come strictly of their own free will and accord.

News has just come to hand of the installation of the Sultan of Johore as master of the Lodge Johore Royal, No. 3946, the ceremony being performed by the outgoing master, A. J. Shelley-Thompson, district grand registrar, in the presence of the district grand master, W. F. Nutt, and a large number of distinguished brethren, including the Sultan's two sons, the Crown Prince of Johore and Prince Abu Bakar, members of the same lodge, who not long since returned to India after completing their terms at Oxford University.

The district grand lodge of Newfoundland presents a very satisfactory report on the anniversary of the jubilee of its foundation. It is interesting that one of the officers appointed on the occasion of the constitution of the district in 1871, the Rev. Joseph F. Phelps, has been for many years a resident of the university city of Oxford, but there are also two members in the Newfoundland roll who were members of the craft in the colony at the time, Harry Blair of St. John's Lodge, No. 579, and the Hon. George Knowling of Avalon Lodge, No. 776.

During the past year 116 candidates have been initiated and the total number now on the register, allowing for dual membership, is 1169. A building has been purchased at Bell Island which is to be used as a temple, also as a Masonic club.

The Masonic institutions in England have been supported and the district grand master, J. A. Clift, K. C., is inaugurating a fund in support of the Masonic Million Memorial scheme. It is interesting to note the progress made by this small district of 10 lodges from 1916 to 1920. The initiations for each respective year were 60, 63, 87, 132, and 116, and the aggregate membership, 888, 935, 975, 1084, and 1169. The Avalon Lodge, No. 776, has the largest number on its register—347—and the Clift lodge, No. 3694, consecrated in 1913, the smallest—59. The Avalon Lodge also heads the list for initiations, having 33 to its credit.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of Amalgamated Wireless, in Sydney, Sir Thomas Hughes, the chairman, recalled the fact that the company had placed before the federal government an offer to provide a direct commercial wireless service between Australia and Britain and to extend the service from its high power station all over the Commonwealth. Each capital city in Australia would be in direct wireless touch with the main overseas station. The company was prepared to carry out the scheme entirely at its own expense or to act in conjunction with the federal government. His offer had been favorably considered by the federal government, said the chairman, but the English committee's scheme for a relay system had stopped the negotiations being brought to a successful end. The company is desirous to hold an exclusive license for the use in Australia and New Zealand of present and future patents of the leading wireless systems of the world.

Until the Prime Minister has made a definite statement it is not possible to say whether the direct wireless plan to which he has referred as one of two possible schemes for the Commonwealth refers to the offer of Amalgamated Wireless or to a government-owned scheme. There is some doubt whether Australian sentiment would depart from the tradition that communications, whether postal, telegraphic, wireless or railway, should be in the hands of the people through their elected representatives.

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AUSTRALIANS HAVE A WIRELESS RELAY PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Now that W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, has returned to Australia the federal government will probably take a big forward step in regard to wireless communication. The necessity for greatly improved means of sending commercial and press messages to and from Britain and America is generally admitted by government and business interests. The Prime Minister is in a position, as one result of the recent imperial conference, to ask Australia to decide whether she will install a powerful wireless equipment which will be able to communicate with every part of the world, or join in another scheme for the establishment of wireless service between England and Australia through relay stations in Egypt, India and Singapore, each station having a radius of 2000 miles.

Necessities of defense demand that the Commonwealth shall be in at least as good a position as Germany was when the war broke out and the adoption of a relay system would offer a premium for the cutting of communications by the capturing or destruction of one of the intermediate stations. Any doubt that Australia can link up by wireless with other portions of the world was removed during the war when long distance enemy messages were caught by the receiving station in Melbourne. Moreover, wireless messages are received at all hours of the day and night, direct from high power wireless stations in Europe, at the experimental stations of a private company, the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited.

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AUSTRALIAN SENATE DISCUSSES IRELAND

Senator Lynch Takes Attitude That a Settlement of Irish Issue Should Be on the Lines Suggested by General Smuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Senator Lynch of Western Australia has been so identified for many years in the federal Senate with the advocacy of Home Rule for Ireland that the debate in the Senate on a motion for adjournment by Senator Lynch, dealing with "the grave peril that threatens the well-being of the Empire, Ireland, and Australia, through the failure to find a solution of the Irish problem," would have passed without much public notice had it not been for the outspoken declaration by the Senator in favor of General Smuts' plan for a settlement of the Irish question on the lines of Dominio Home Rule, with which he believes Mr. Lloyd George's offer to be generally in accord.

"I Hated the Union Jack"

"I hated the Union Jack and I left Ireland and worked and lived under another flag, but I have since come under the Union Jack and have learned to look upon it as the badge and guarantee of safety for me and mine," declared the Western Australian Senator in one of the most remarkable speeches delivered in the Australasian Parliament. Senator Lynch explained that one reason for his motion for an adjournment to discuss the situation in Ireland was that, like other members of the federal Parliament, he had received from the Dail Eireann, or the elected representatives of Ireland, a document, which had been forwarded to members of the British Parliament and to legislators of the dominions. The document was addressed to "the elected representatives of the Australasian people," who were approached not as members of a Dominion Parliament, but as "representatives of a foreign nation." It was an unthinkable contingency that Australia should ever be considered a foreign nation to Ireland, said Senator Lynch. It should never be a foreign nation but a sister nation. When Ireland was looking for a sponsor and a mouthpiece in Australia she had found him, as she had a right to find him, always at his post, and he felt how that he was entitled now to raise his voice in favor of a settlement on the lines suggested by General Smuts.

"I think that a settlement on those lines would be the best and fairest adjustment," he continued, "and in saying that I simply echo what has been said by the responsible leaders of Ireland. Grattan in 1788, O'Connell in 1848, Parnell in 1888, and Redmond in 1908, speaking in four successive epochs and in different generations, had asked that Ireland be given what General Smuts now suggests. I now ask the Senate to express itself in favor of that form of self-government for Ireland. Something more has been asked by those now in charge of the popular party in Ireland, and that demand marks the difference between myself and those leaders. I prefer to stand with Grattan, O'Connell, Parnell, and Redmond.

Standing by the Empire

"I do not want to see the British Empire go down. I am rather tired of hearing, as I constantly do hear from Irishmen, of England turning a deaf ear to every claim for sympathy and justice. I have helped men and I have had difficulties of my own when Irishmen have gone to the other side of the world, while Englishmen have crossed the road to help me. The great causes of humanity and justice have been accelerated by the force of the British Empire. The position of Ireland in the past has been a sad exception, but England today is vastly different with its democratic rule than it was under the ascendancy of class rule, and that is a fact which should be considered by those who are in temporary control of Ireland just now.

"Australia stands in a lonely position, unable to defend herself without outside help. Unless she has the power of the British Navy she cannot hold her own for five seconds. If Ireland succeeds in weakening the Empire, then she will not be taking the interests of Australia into account. We owe something to Ireland, but Ireland and England owe something to Australia. Neither England, Ireland nor Scotland would feel the Atlantic peril, but we are the descendants of those nations and we shall feel it. There are in Australia 1,000,000 people of Irish descent, people of their own flesh and blood, and the leaders of Ireland, in seeking a form of freedom that may be a delusion to themselves, are throwing that million of their own countrymen to the Atlantic wolves. That would not be a fair thing for Ireland to do.

A Plea to Ireland

"What the Irish leaders are asking is merely a little extra sign of sovereignty. I would remind Ireland that Australia enjoys a freedom little short of that that stands within the Empire, yet Australia is not less happy or prosperous through being within the Empire. She does not want that sovereignty and does not ask for entire freedom. If Ireland stands out for what is demanded now it may mean long warfare and possibly loss to herself, and the ultimate acceptance of less than what is now offered. The leaders of Ireland are not justified in taking that risk."

The Minister for Repatriation, Senator Milen, said that the Senate had listened with respect to Senator Lynch, a loyal Irishman, yet big enough to recognize the claims of loyalty to the Empire. If the Senate were to express an opinion it would be, he thought, in line with Senator Lynch's view as to

the integrity of the Empire being vital. Ireland could be given control of its own affairs to the utmost limits. Senator Gardiner, Labor's sole representative in the Senate, said that to use the powers of the Senate to discuss the Irish question and practically advise the British Government was taking a grave risk. No nation had the right to dominate another. Ireland was a nation whose young men were such as Senator Lynch was when he left Ireland and they were struggling for liberty and the right of self-government. When the British Government offered Ireland dominion self-government he felt that at last Ireland would be as free as Australia, and he believed that acceptance of that position would bring about unity within the Empire, making another free, independent nation within the Empire. He hoped that wise counsel would prevail in the Irish Parliament, and that Ireland would become an independent member of the British Empire, a step that would receive the support of 99 out of every 100 of the Irish in Australia.

DELIBERATE PLANNING IN MOPLAB REBELLION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The Moplah rebellion in the Malabar region, for which the Moplahs are called nothing less than rebellion, still continues at the time of writing and is very far from being suppressed although it can be said at present that there is not very much likelihood of the trouble spreading and that it is more or less localized. It must be explained that the rebellion has not been one of the whole population against what they are pleased to consider their oppressors; it has exclusively been the Moplahs who are implicated. These are a tribe of fanatical Muhammadans numbering about a million all told. The All brothers and other Khalifas, rulers have been prominent in stirring up trouble among the coolies and tribesmen. Among a community primarily composed of Brahmins and Hindus, they stand out conspicuously. They are supposed to be the descendants of Arab immigrants, who landed on the west coast of India about three centuries after Muhammad's flight from Mecca. They are very ignorant and have repeatedly revolted both from their former Hindu rulers and from the British. In consequence of this, a small detachment of British troops has been always stationed at Malapuram, one of the centers of the revolt. The country is mainly the lower foothills of the Nilgiri hills which, at Ootacamund, the summer headquarters of the Madras Government, rise to a height of over 7000 feet, and, as may be imagined, is a difficult country in which to carry out military operations. It is covered with dense forests and with the exception of Calicut on the coast has no towns of any size. The area is very different therefore from the Punjab, the scene of the last great outbreak, but in a way it is more difficult to suppress on account of the density of the jungle and the paucity of the communications and the scarcity of the troops available. Indian soldiers are not often used against the Moplahs on account of their fanaticism. They have risen in revolt before, but never on the present scale. Starting from one outrage or other, the gangs go roving the country, gaining adherents as they go, until finally brought to bay.

The British Government has made efforts to enlist them in the army, following the precedent of Lord Chatham's Ministry with the Highlanders, after the second Jacobite rising in 1745, but they never took kindly to discipline, although a certain number did good work during the war in the sapper and pioneer units. Several of these disbanded soldiers are very prominent among the rebel leaders, and in fact the whole revolt has been marked by the symptoms of careful planning of the use of modern tactics and of modern firearms, the latter being largely captured from police stations.

On account of the wholesale destruction of communications, rails and telegraphs being demolished and roads barricaded by felling trees, the concentration of troops was considerably delayed.

So completely did the rebels control the country for a time, that Calicut itself was gravely threatened but timely relief was caused by the arrival of the light cruiser H. M. S. Comus, which stood by the port and incidentally brought reinforcements. Gradually the military assumed control of the railway from Calicut first, as far as Shoranur, and then as far as Ponnani. A column moved to the railway station of Malapuram where the joint magistrate had been besieged for several days with the party of Leisters, who had accompanied him when he set out to make the arrest which precipitated the explosion. The relief was duly carried out, but only after a most desperate attack had been made on the troops by a large and well armed force of rebels. The soldiers' Lewis guns were too much for them, and they were heavily repulsed. At the same time another large force of rebels approached the railway at Pottambal. As they refused to desert from their attempt to pull up the rails, the military fired again, inflicting exceedingly heavy losses.

Another column is operating in the Everard Zone rounding up rebels and taking prisoners. But, operating in that country, it may be a matter of weeks before the work is finally concluded.

The rebellion gives all the impression of being deliberately planned. The rebels are wearing uniforms and are using uniform pattern swords and rifles. They are, moreover, fighting from trenches, and conducting their operations in conformity with the modern usages of war—even, to the extent of using bombs. Martial law was applied originally just to the Calicut area. It has been subsequently extended to the whole Malabar area.

LOUTH'S CHOICE OF A WOMAN LIBERAL

Mrs. Wintringham's Victory in By-Election Won Against Very Great Odds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LOUTH, England.—The constituency of Louth (Lincolnshire) has the honor of returning the first British-born woman to the British Parliament. Even those who worked for Mrs. Thomas Wintringham, the successful Independent Liberal candidate, and who knew her popularity throughout the country, hardly hoped that Louth would seize the chance of such fame. Many factors were present to tell against a woman Liberal. Most important of these was the presence of a Labor candidate, and when one remembered that no Liberal candidate had anywhere won a three-cornered election during the last two years, it seemed unlikely that a woman could succeed. It was certain that the Labor candidate would win the votes of many of the agricultural laborers, who in the last week of the campaign were subject to a wage reduction of 6s. a week.

Labor stood no chance of winning the seat, but the local authorities seized the opportunity for a piece of party propaganda, even though it endangered the Liberal position. The Labor Party headquarters in London are believed to have done their best to stop the Labor candidature, as it is no part of their policy to block the way of progressive women to Parliament. But the Labor candidate was already nominated, and Mrs. Wintringham found herself fighting the first three-cornered election in the constituency for 40 years.

Woman Candidate's Handicap

A second factor that might have proved all-important was the prejudice against a woman candidate. The constituency is wholly agricultural, and superficially it seemed the least fertile ground for the growth of feminist ideas. Farmers are notoriously conservative, and farm laborers have little experience of the modern political woman. The only chance of a woman candidate was to win to her side the bulk of the women voters of the constituency, and this is what Mrs. Wintringham accomplished.

To achieve success a very heavy poll was needed. In spite of the great distances—up to four or five miles in some cases—of many of the voters from the nearest polling booth, there were good reasons why a heavy poll was possible. One was that this was the third election in which the women of Louth have exercised the franchise, and that they were thoroughly aware of their power as voters.

Another reason was that Mrs. Wintringham, as the wife of their former member, was exceedingly well known in the constituency for her social and public work. She was originally an elementary school teacher, and had devoted her life to working for the women, first in Grimsby and then in the scattered villages around Louth. A candidate so well known and so well qualified for public life could hope for strong support from her friends in every village.

Women's Support Large Factor

The Liberal organization fought the election along the ordinary party lines, laying little or no stress on the fact that their candidate was a woman, and making no special effort to remove the prejudice that undoubtedly existed. The most interesting note in the election was due to the arrival of a "flying column" of women canvassers from the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. These women spread themselves over the constituency, canvassing the women primarily, but also the men, and explaining the necessity for having good women representatives in Parliament.

The work done by these non-party workers unquestionably had considerable effect on the result. Their secretary stated that the remarkable feature of the election to them was the keenness shown by the laborers' wives, some of whom knew all about the work done by Lady Astor in the House of Commons, and were very anxious indeed to send Mrs. Wintringham up to help her. The result shows that it is along these lines that the women voters can make their influence felt, and will go far to encourage the selection of well-qualified women candidates all over the country.

AUTONOMY MOVE IN CHINESE PROVINCES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—A movement for provincial autonomy was started about three months ago in the Province of Chekiang. It was fostered by the military governor of the Province, Gen. Lu Ying-shang, who himself is a Northern military man and in command of troops that were sent to the Province to maintain order. It was strange to find this outsider, a military man, at the head of a movement for self-government in the Province over which he exercised military domination. He was able, notwithstanding the peculiarity of his position, to gather about him all of the leading men of the Province who were in favor of liberal ideas.

The news of this movement spread to Hunan, and even to the distant Province of Szechuan. Dr. Sun sent representatives from Canton to watch the movement and to inquire as to its success. Many members of the former national Parliament also flocked to Chekiang, in the belief that their own project of constitutional government was at last reaching its fulfillment. Chekiang Province became the cynosure of all eyes and gave promise of being the leader in the movement for a repre-

sentative government. Suddenly the whole situation was changed by the appointment of Gen. Wu Pei-fu as Inspector-General of Hunan and Szechuan, with the task of forcibly pacifying those provinces. The provincial autonomy movement has received a temporary check, due to this military activity, but in the end it is certain to succeed.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S ARTICLE CHALLENGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Lord Northcliffe has recently had published in one of the London daily papers an article on the prohibition in America which has called forth strong protests in more than one quarter. The same paper that published the article contained a news item the following day to the effect that a resolution was passed at the meeting of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference stating, at the request of the American delegates, a committee be appointed to prepare a statement concerning this article, and that the paper be asked to publish this statement.

J. W. Wilson, a correspondent of another London daily paper, speaking at Whitefield's men's meeting recently, also raised his voice in protest against the statements made by Lord Northcliffe.

Prohibition in America was already an epoch-making triumph, Mr. Wilson said. They could not find any liquor on the trains, at the railway stations or on the river steamers. All the clergy there of every denomination were abstainers. Employers were united in the verdict that prohibition had meant a greater output of goods, an increased abundance of commodities. It had meant in the fundamental industries of the country one day a week saved, both to Capital and Labor—to Capital because of the improved production of goods, to Labor because of the extra day's pay, wages being paid usually on the piece-rate system.

One thing Lord Northcliffe had forgotten was the women of America. On the whole, the woman in America was not a drudge but a queen, and it had been for years a fixed standard of womanhood in America that no woman entered a saloon. As the saloons had closed, so the soda fountains had increased; they found cases of saloons which had been turned into haberdashers' shops and flower stalls; and people declared they had never done so well.

There was unemployment in America, but nobody put the blame on prohibition, and when he left, there was no distress reported. In New York, ship kitchens had all been closed, the lodging houses were empty, and organizations like the Salvation Army, which provide dinners for the poor, found the people too proud to apply to them. At Cedar Rapids, which he visited, and which had had prohibition for 20 years, a workhouse was unknown.

He wondered if Lord Northcliffe knew that the liquor saloons in America had been the greatest anti-British influence. The brewers were German, and the retailers in the main were extreme Irishmen. He submitted that it would be well worth while in Great Britain to make the sacrifice that Americans had made for the good of their country.

LONDON WILL SOON HAVE A BUNKER HILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—A fund has been started in London for the purpose of buying a small knob of land in Hampstead Heath, north of London, calling it "Bunker Hill" and making it into a small park, in the center of which will be a monument commemorating America's entrance into the war.

The architectural plans, at present somewhat vague, include an enshrining wall on which will be inscribed the names of the regiments and the commanding officers of the American and English armies who fought side by side; two stone globes, one with a map of America and one of the British Empire, and a tablet bearing the names of the battle fields where the two nations fought together.

Mrs. S. A. Barnett, initiator of the scheme, says: "There are two Bunker Hills—one in Boston, Massachusetts; one adjoining Hampstead Heath, near London. On the summit of the Bunker Hill in Boston stands a monument, erected to commemorate the battle—1775—that the American troops fought in the cause of right and liberty against the troops sent from England. On the summit of the Bunker Hill near London there is nothing now but a hedge and some trees, but it might be made into a beautiful monument to commemorate that in the great war, 1814-15, the American men fought side by side with the English men in the cause of right and liberty. The one Bunker Hill tells of division, the other Bunker Hill will tell of union."

Part of the amount required has already been subscribed, and among the prominent men who have endorsed the scheme are Colonel Harvey, American Ambassador; Nicholas Murray Butler, Viscount Bryce, Lord Burnham, Sir Philip Gibbs, and the Earl of Lytton.

MR. CLEMENCEAU AGAIN IN LIMELIGHT

His Recent Speech Before His Statue Has Given Point to the Long Quarrel Between Him and His Successors

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Of the reentry of George Clemenceau into public life much has been written and although it may still be doubted whether he will consent to become the banner bearer of a certain section of politicians his recent speech before his own statue at Sainte-Hermine has given point to the long quarrel between him and his successors.

Curiously enough, Raymond Poincaré, though an opponent of Mr. Clemenceau's successors and ready to fight President Millerand, who is understood to have vetoed his choice as Premier, and to fight Mr. Briand and others whose concessions and surrenders to Germany displease the former President, is compelled to make common cause with them against Mr. Clemenceau.

Who Is to Blame?

The chief political dispute in France appears now to be—who is to blame for France's disappointment and disillusionment? There are two parties to this dispute, though the second party—the anti-Clemenceauists—breaks up into a number of sections which intensely dislike each other. Broadly, it may be said that Mr. Clemenceau and his supporters maintain that they have provided France with an excellent treaty which has been badly applied. They have not moved from the position that they took up in 1919; they insist that Germany should be made to pay to the last mark, and take no count of any difficulties which have since been demonstrated by experience. The speech of Mr. Clemenceau breathed implacable hostility toward Germany. He still retains the spirit of war.

Thus, according to him and according to his followers, everything that has gone wrong in France, every failure to realize the promises of the Treaty, is a result of bad workmanship. The Treaty is an admirable instrument which has been misapplied by Mr. Millerand and Mr. Briand.

He did not mention his successors by name but he made some damaging thrusts at them when he referred to Mr. Millerand's compromise at Spa, and Mr. Briand's acceptance of a reduced indemnity figure last May.

What He Overlooks

It is obvious, of course, that Mr. Clemenceau totally ignores all the economic truths that have been made clear during the past year—economic truths which even now do not altogether guide French ministers. All observers in Europe who are not actually engaged in politics now agree that it is impossible for Germany to go on paying in gold or in foreign money which is the equivalent of gold. The result of her purchases of the dollar and other coin values is the steady decline of the mark and—unhappy paradox—the decline of the franc and other European money which suffer in relation to the dollar from every action which tends to increase the value of the dollar. In short, economists are coming unanimously to the conclusion that attempts of Germany to pay in cash are disastrous for the whole world.

There is only one way of paying and that is in goods. But payment in goods is also dangerous. In the first place Germany will be obliged to produce so much that she will become far and away the most powerful industrial producer in the world. The receiving countries will find themselves faced with the unemployment of their own nationals. Payment in goods requires the most careful discrimination. Fortunately the repair of the ruined north of France may be accomplished by Germany and by German matériel without injuring French commerce, and it is in this direction that such men as Mr. Loucheur are trying to find the avenue of escape from the dilemma of the indemnity.

Not Severe Enough

But while Mr. Clemenceau refuses to move forward from his standpoint of 1919, his opponents attack him not because he approaches the problem

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from the wrong angle, not because he did not work out the economic consequences of the peace, not because he imposed too heavy a burden on Germany, but actually because he was not severe enough. Mr. Poincaré and other adversaries try to cast all the blame for shattered hopes on Mr. Clemenceau, because he allowed the war to be ended while the enemy was still on French soil, because he did not fix Germany's indebtedness at a still more stupendous figure than that at which it is quite unrealistically fixed today, because he did not insist on the dislocation of the German Empire, the permanent occupation of Rhineland by French troops. It is a strange thing that men in France should still be discussing these unrealities, in which nobody believes any longer.

There is the amazing spectacle of Mr. Clemenceau blaming his successors for not having obtained more from Germany, and his successors throwing the whole blame back on to Mr. Clemenceau for not having drawn up a stiffer treaty, when they cannot even apply the provisions of the present treaty. While these two sets of politicians indulge in this fictitious quarrel, the whole tendency of real French politics is toward accommodation with Germany, the scrapping of the treaty, an economic arrangement, practical collaboration, and some measure of friendship!

A Fictitious Quarrel

The Clemenceau-Poincaré quarrel is, then, quite fictitious and it may be presumed that the desire is merely to find a scapegoat. France appears always to have need of a traitor. During the war it was Mr. Caillaux who was the traitor. Now that peace has brought the destruction of hopes and the nonfulfillment of promises, it is Mr. Clemenceau who is the traitor. He is as good for this rôle as anyone else. But his story has indeed been remarkable. He was regarded by everybody as France's indispensable man. There was hardly a dissentient voice against him while he was in power. The "Matin," which pursues him with pitiless animosity day after day and seems to conceive that friendship for America implies antipathy to England and Mr. Clemenceau, whom it regards as Anglophile, was of course to be numbered among his supporters in the old days, although the good relations between the newspaper and the government were somewhat broken when a prosecution (afterward abandoned) was launched against one of the chief employees of the "Matin." Parliament approved of the Treaty and ratified it. Everybody anticipated that Mr. Clemenceau would be elected President. He was at the time of the presidential election at the height of his popularity. It was with inexplicable suddenness that there was a revolt against him. Once defeated, once his power broken, his former friends and supporters with the exception of a faithful few, turned upon him; and today hardly a newspaper in France refrains from severe criticism.

There are, it is true, opponents of the present government which seize upon Mr. Clemenceau's criticisms in order to combat the tendency to the Left which is now clearly seen. They act out of—love for Mr. Clemenceau but because they believe his speech will help to overthrow Mr. Briand, as his speeches and his articles have helped to overthrow so many ministries before that of Mr. Briand.

New Suits of Distinction

The new suits for Fall and Winter are of particular distinction in style, fabric and design, featuring many new and elegant materials, pannevelaine, velvetyne, mousseyne—as well as the much favored duvet de laines and tricotines; in style they are both strictly tailored and elaborately fur and embroidery trimmed; the colors include navy, brown and black and also the new shades, —Sorrento, Zanzibar, tortoise, Byzantine and marabout.

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625-627 WALNUT STREET CINCINNATI

AUSTRIA IS VITALLY IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—"The future of Austria is of the greatest importance for the whole of Europe, and everybody, be he politician, banker, manufacturer, merchant or workman, is interested in the question of the reconstruction of Austria. Vienna is commercially the center of a great territory, a banking center, a place of commerce, a business center, and besides a most important market for the products of the neighboring states, as well as for the purchase of home and foreign wares."

So writes Sir George Paish, editor of the London Statist, and one of the most prominent financial authorities in Great Britain, in an article in which he insists that help for Austria is absolutely imperative.

He points out that just as the restoration of the European nations is indispensable for the welfare of Great Britain so is the restoration of every single continental nation indispensable for the attainment of economic stability by all the neighboring nations. So long as the vital circulation of commerce is not regained neither France, Italy nor Belgium can recover from the consequences of the war. And what applies to these countries applies in still greater degree to the immediate neighbors of Austria, to Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Hungary. The pulsation of commerce, which will bring again prosperity to these countries, cannot do so before Vienna's financial, mercantile and productive machinery has been restored. That so far no steps have been taken to bring about the complete reconstruction of Austria is a misfortune, not only for the inhabitants of Vienna, but for every nation in Europe.

The more generally this is understood and the better the economic necessities of the world are comprehended the greater will be the attention directed toward the question of a real reconstruction. "I do not doubt," he adds, "that the Austrian nation, and Vienna, will finally discover a way out of their present distress. Their praiseworthy efforts to help themselves will be followed by other countries, and especially by England, with the greatest interest and sincere sympathy. The Austrians may also be congratulated on having shown the world in these post-war days, by the recent Sample Fair in Vienna, what they are still able to do in the field of industry."

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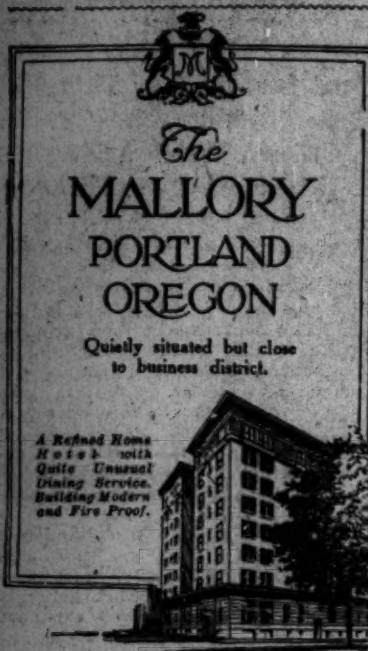
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Rates reasonable. Service high class. Ask for literature.

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Every room with a private connecting bathroom, all porcelain tubs:
For 1 person, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 per day
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500 ROOMS Over one mile frontage of outside rooms.

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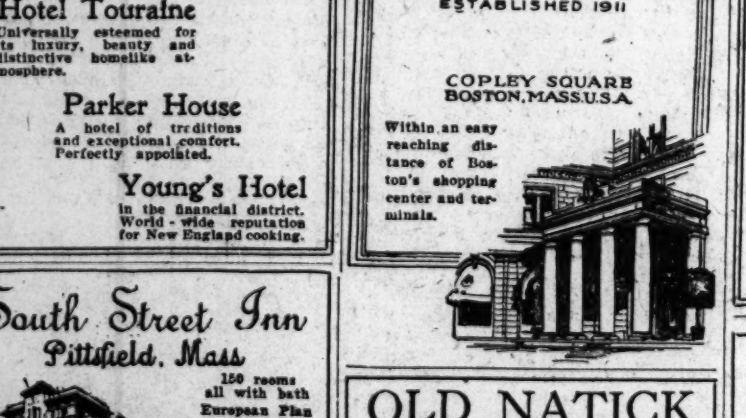
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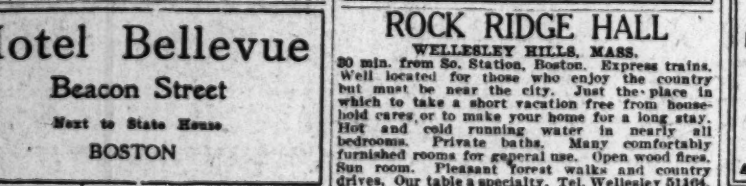


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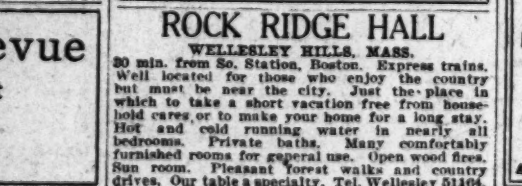
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A Dinner Menu on request.



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Open all Year
Special Winter Rates from October 1st
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The Convenient Location is an Additional Advantage



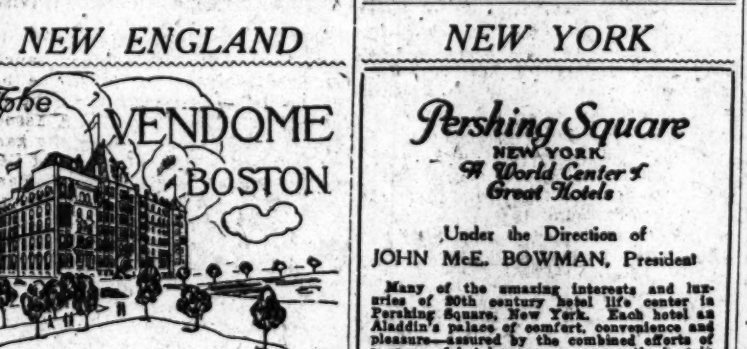
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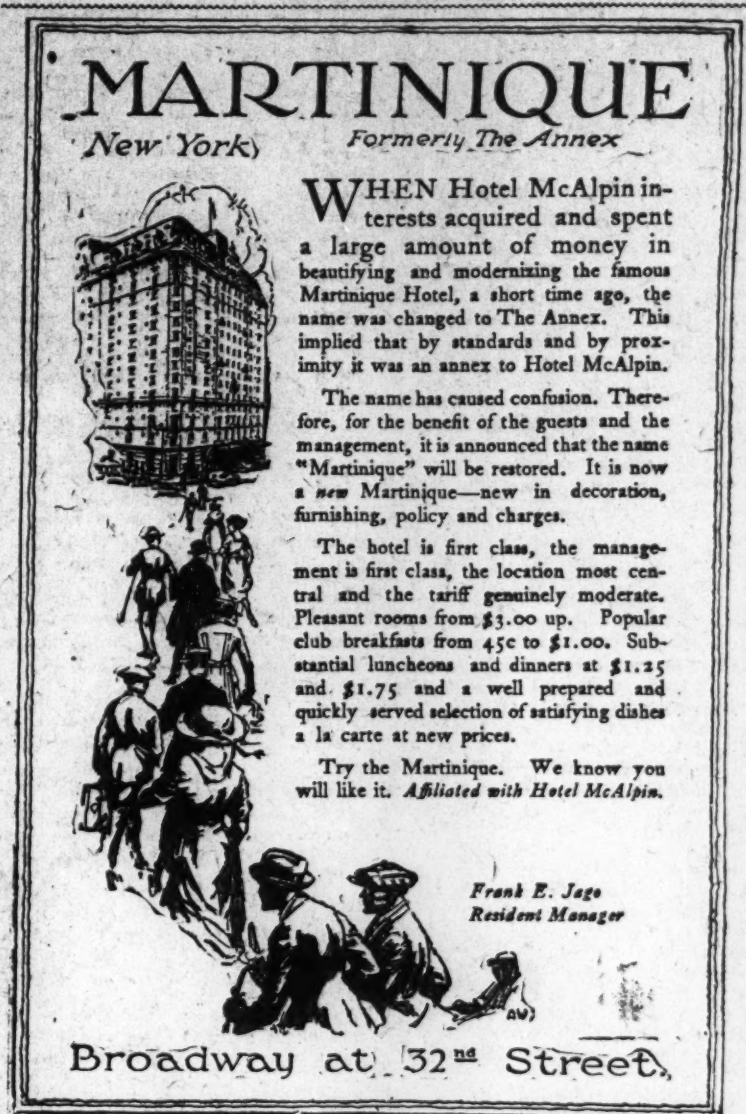
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WHEN Hotel McAlpin interests acquired and spent a large amount of money in beautifying and modernizing the famous Martinique Hotel, a short time ago, the name was changed to The Annex. This implied that by standards and by proximity it was an annex to Hotel McAlpin.
The name has caused confusion. Therefore, for the benefit of the guests and the management, it is announced that the name "Martinique" will be restored. It is now a new Martinique—new in decoration, furnishing, policy and charges.
The hotel is first class, the management is first class, the location most central and the tariff genuinely moderate. Pleasant rooms from \$3.00 up. Popular club breakfasts from 45c to \$1.00. Substantial luncheons and dinners at \$1.25 and \$1.75 and a well prepared and quickly served selection of satisfying dishes a la carte at new prices.
Try the Martinique. We know you will like it. Affiliated with Hotel McAlpin.
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Fronting Central Park at West Seventy Second Street
The Mid-town Motor Crossways
Close to the heart of the great city
Where guests find accommodations and service as completely satisfying as the name and setting promise.
Copeland, Townsend.



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Near Fifth Ave.
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In the very center of New York's business and social activities.
Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unfailing comfort that its guests expect of it.
George H. Newton,
Manager.



HOTEL CLENDENING
202 West 103rd Street, New York
A hotel of Quality and Refinement, located in the Residential Section of the West Side. Short Block from Broadway Subway Station, within easy reach of all Shops and Theatres.
Rates—Single Room, \$1.50
Parlor, bedroom, bath, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath, \$5.00, \$6.00
Excellent Restaurant—Moderate Prices. Table d'Hôte or a la Carte.
Write for Booklet and Map of N. Y. City



Hotel Martha Washington
29 East 29th St., New York City
From our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$2.50 per day and up. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 60 cents and dinner at 85 cents.
BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST



Rooms \$2 per day
Hotel Endicott
81st Street and Columbus Ave.
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One Block from Central Park
Large outside Rooms and Bath for two \$25 to \$30 per week.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$30 to \$40

CONF.

RESULT IN DOUBT IN
RECALL ELECTION

Both Nonpartisan League and the
Members of the Independent
Voters Forecast Victory—
Senatorial Campaign Coming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—To win
the recall election of Nonpartisan
League officials, to be held today,
the Independent Voters League must
overcome the lead which Lynn J.
Frazier, Governor, held over J. F.
O'Connor of 4639 votes at the last
election. Both sides expect that in-
difference to the recall will cut down
the vote and make forecasts more un-
reliable than in a regular campaign.

The highest number of votes cast
for any candidate was in the race
for Governor, when the total, with
women voting for the first time,
reached 229,466. Governor Frazier
was victorious in the previous primary
over William Langer by a slightly
larger majority, but in the primary
election the combined vote for Mr.
Langer and the Democratic vote for
Mr. O'Connor, who was unopposed on
the Democratic ticket in the primary,
was larger than the Frazier vote.

Independents Expect Victory

Independents base their confidence
in victory in the recall election on
the vote of last fall, in which some of their
candidates were victorious and in
which their initiated laws carried by
a large majority. Their contention is
that there was a greater number of
anti-Nonpartisan in the State than
league supporters, but that President
Harding's landslide of 122,000 votes
caused enough "standpatters" to vote
for the entire Republican ticket, in-
cluding league candidates, to put
Governor Frazier in office.

In addition to their declaration that
there actually are more anti-leaguers
than leaguers in the State, the In-
dependents maintain that there has been
a swing away from the league in the
rural districts.

The Nonpartisans, equally confident
of victory, sum up the situation by
asserting that opposition among In-
dependents to the use of the recall will
keep many of them from the polls and
cause others to vote for the league,
that the Independents will lose 3000
to 4000 votes because the absent
voter's ballot cannot be used in the
recall election, prediction of a gain
for the league in the city vote and
especially among laboring men, and
a revolt among anti-league farmers
over the tactics used by the In-
dependent Voters Association in putting
through the recall.

Senatorial Campaign

Another factor in the election is the
approaching senatorial campaign next
spring, when Senator P. J. McCumber
will be up for re-nomination. Senator
McCumber has not made known his
stand upon candidates, but is opposing
the proposed independent initiative
law to remove party designation from
candidates for state offices. Whether
or not Mr. McCumber's close followers
will allow the prospective senatorial
fight to affect their attitude in the
recall election is a matter of con-
jecture.

In addition to the vote upon candi-
dates, in which Governor Frazier,
Atty.-Gen. William Lemke and John
Hagan, Commissioner of Agriculture
and Labor, composing the Industrial
Commission, are threatened with re-
call and are opposed by R. A. Nestor
for Governor, Sveinbjorn Johnson for
Attorney-General and Joseph A.
Kilhehn for Commissioner of Agricul-
ture and Labor, the voters will have
before them the constitutional amend-
ments and the initiative laws proposed
by the Independents, to limit the State's
debt for state industry purposes to
\$7,750,000, to place the Industrial
Commission in the hands of In-
dependents now in office and ultimately
to compose it of non-officials, to li-
quidate the Bank of North Dakota
and Home Builders Association, and
to establish a rural credits depart-
ment said to be modeled on the South
Dakota law.

NEBRASKA BANKERS
ASK FAIR LOAN RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—Demand has
just been made upon the Kansas City
Federal Reserve Bank by a committee
named at a recent conference of
bankers, that it lower interest rates
to a level with those of the Chicago
Reserve Bank. The bank governors
are charged with a failure to under-
stand the vital necessity of financing
food products and with applying to
agriculture the strict rules relating
to paper offered, as is possible in
manufacturing and jobbing districts.

They insist that if agriculture in
Nebraska and the middle west is to be
saved from ruin, an intelligent and
helpful interpretation of the federal
reserve law by the Kansas City di-
rectors is necessary. The governors are
charged with maintaining a cumbers-
ome and inequitable method of
handling rediscounts, and with repre-
senting that this course was forced
upon it by Washington. "When as a
matter of fact no such useless tech-
nical and obnoxious forms were used
under other federal reserve banks."

The bank is asked to restore Liberty
bonds to full loaning value at par,
and the charge is made that the bank
broke faith with patriotic citizens
when it promised to handle their loans
made to buy bonds at a low rate. It
is also charged that the bank's policy
with respect to cashing paper has placed
the live-stock industry in jeopardy,
and that it is rejecting paper member
banks freely rediscount.

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For suburban homes, summer homes and farms
near Boston or anywhere in New England
New York State, New Jersey, Maryland and
Florida sell for our new catalog. CHAS. O.
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Only 100 miles from Detroit. Water front. Appli-
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over state highway. V. M. BUCKLE, Tel. 1000.
Mr. Buckle, Tel. 1000.

STORES AND OFFICES FOR RENT
FOR RENT—Well furnished office
in loop district. Chicago. Tel. State
7788.

HELP WANTED—MEN

Railroad Men Wanted

Locomotive Engineers, Firemen,
Conductors, Trainmen and Yardmen
Application may be made for positions of
engineers and firemen in several locomotive
divisions, trainmen and yardmen, in late after-
noon, by such men as may leave the
service.

Give previous experience, if any, names of at
least two references, or enclose letters of
recommendation.
Physical examination at expense of Company
is required.

P. R. BORDS W. T. SPENCER
Superintendent Midland Superintendent Boston
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ROOM 478 SOUTH STATION
BOSTON
The New York, New Haven and Hartford Rail-
road Company.

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WANTED—Vastly experienced, teach English
grammar and Fr. or Ger., Latin, in U. S. N. N.
2012 E. Woodmere, Long Island, Phone 3002

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Seventy Years of Service
It is with this record of con-
tinued and helpful service that
this bank, established in 1849,
solicits your business.

State Bank & Trust Company
Hartford, Conn.

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Horsfall-made
Suits as low as
\$35

And considering the hand-tailoring and
expert designing in their construction
there are no ready-to-wear clothes their
superior.

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GOVERNMENT TO PAY
THE SIOUX INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—Dis-
cussions attending the payment of
\$1,000,000,000 in interest money to the
Sioux tribe of American Indians re-
siding on the Rosebud Reservation, in
southern South Dakota, finally have
been adjusted, and this great sum will
as a result be distributed among the
Indians in the near future. The pay-
ment will be timely, as it will enable
the Indians sharing in it to take care
of extra expenses attendant upon the
approach of the winter months.

When payment was due several
months ago, a tribal committee which
passed on the rolls setting forth the
Indians entitled to share in the pay-
ment, recommended that certain fami-
lies or individual Indians be stricken
from the rolls. Those thus affected
immediately contested the action of
the tribal committee, and to this was
due the delay in making the payment,
it being necessary to first dispose of
these contests.

The Indians generally now have
agreed to permit these names to re-
main on the rolls, thus removing the
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EDUCATIONAL

BRITISH CLASS TEACHERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The National Federation of Class Teachers, which has recently held its annual conference, is an organization of teachers in primary schools possessing several points of interest. Its title is indicative of some of its characteristics. Class teachers are generally known by the public and by education authorities as assistant teachers; the term "class teacher" is used by the association of deliberate purpose. It is a token of the fact that the certificated assistant teacher holds a qualification sufficient to entitle him to be a head teacher. He is, in capacity and attainment, on the same level as the head teacher. He does not merely "assist," as the unqualified "ushers" did years ago; he has a function and a responsibility of his own. He is the recognized teacher of a class, not a mere auxiliary; hence the name "class teacher."

Teachers and School Control

At this year's conference, held at Portsmouth, the resolution brought with the greatest possibility of change in existing conditions was that dealing with the internal management of schools. This question was referred to the council of the federation for investigation, and that body was directed to consult with the Head Teachers Association with the idea of evolving a common policy. From the terms of the resolution and from the course of the debate it is obvious that the class teachers are bent upon obtaining greater control of the actual working of the schools. Their aims may be summarized as follows: (1) All matters concerning the internal working of the school shall be in the hands of the head teacher and staff. (2) Staff meetings shall be held at least six times a year. (3) The head teacher shall be the chairman of the meeting and shall have the casting vote. (4) The secretary shall be appointed by the meeting. The agenda shall be prepared by the chairman and secretary. Minutes of the meeting shall be duly made and preserved. (5) The following subjects—inter alia—shall be appropriate for the agenda: (a) curriculum, syllabus and timetable; (b) allocation of classes and specialized work; (c) school regulations and methods of discipline; (d) organization of classes (promotion of scholars); (e) examinations, special events, sports, etc. (6) On the occasion of inspectional visits opportunity should be afforded for the inspector to confer with the staff.

The chief speaker on behalf of this policy stated that he desired to emphasize the fact that the class teachers had really grown up and that their training, their long and wide experience and their professional outlook and skill now fully justified them in their demand for a much more effective voice and a much fuller share in determining the organization and conduct of the schools in which they were engaged. He denied any intention of lowering the prestige of head teachers. He wanted to improve the educational atmosphere of the schools by giving class teachers more responsibility. Referring to the expressed aim of the whole profession to secure self-government, he claimed that it was useless to ask for freedom for the whole profession unless they secured internal freedom for the whole of the individual members of the profession. Further, it was now regarded as an essential of school organization that the children in their classes should be trained in measures of self-government, and it was ridiculous to think that this training could be given by teachers who were denied a similar right themselves.

Status of the Profession

The speaker also touched upon the paucity of promotion possibilities, and claimed that the status of the teaching profession demanded that they should occupy positions in which their individuality was not repressed. This was the only way in which status could be satisfactorily achieved. The class teacher was essentially the teacher, and it was no denial of the primus inter pares position of the head teacher to declare the professional equality of those who were his class teacher colleagues. The result of the debate on this question will be the initiation of a discussion on the subject in teachers' organizations generally, and possibly the concession before very long of the enhanced status indicated.

Probably the subject next in order of importance was that which has now come to be known as the "dilution" of the profession. This turned upon the practice which has recently been adopted by the Board of Education of admitting into the profession former service men without the usual preliminary education and training expected of teachers, but with a short course of intensive training undergone in colleges set up for the purpose by the Ministry of Labor. The mover of the resolution was severe in his description of the methods adopted by the Board of Education to obtain recruits for the teaching profession, and it is of interest to quote his words as expressing the views of a large number of teachers who think that the profession should

be made so inherently attractive as to make the policy of "doles, bribes, advertisements and devious methods of recruitment." All these methods had proved futile, the speaker asserted, and so the Ministry of Labor was called in, with its power to extend money on the training of former service men for industry, and some of its efforts were now being devoted to the training of a new set of teachers, who had no previous experience in that direction.

Upholding the Standard

There is no doubt that teachers are somewhat alarmed at the prospect of their standard both of professional quality and of remuneration being lowered by the admission of large numbers of poorly equipped persons to swell their ranks. One speaker put it that the question was not one of mere dilution of labor; it was the dilution of a profession which needed five, six or seven years of preparation and apprenticeship. The danger was that these new recruits would be not educators but mere instructors.

Closely bound up, however, with this question is that of the control of professional conditions as a whole; and the conference did not omit to affirm its desire for partnership in the work of educational administration with the local authorities. The attainment of this object, together with its previously affirmed ideal of self-government, would undoubtedly form the most comprehensive and effective solution of the question of the "dilution" of the profession, and also of many other problems of educational administration, say, certain educators.

The general educational topics discussed included educational finance. A resolution was carried urging the reform of the "present system of educational finance which, by imposing unequal burdens locally, has the effect of hindering progress." The conference recommended the setting up of a government committee of inquiry containing representatives of the Treasury, Board of Education, local education authorities, and the National Union of Teachers. On the subject of the inspection of schools, criticism was directed against the practice of sending a large number of such officers into a school at one time, and the system of specialist inspectors was condemned. In addition a protest was made against the reintroduction of external examinations into the elementary schools, and a resolution was passed calling for an amelioration of conditions as to size of classes and equipment in elementary schools conforming to the standard obtaining in secondary schools.

MOVEMENTS AND TENDENCIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"We can scarcely find words strong enough to portray the improvement in the conception and advancement of education that has come to pass during these first years of the twentieth century," said Frank P. Graves, state commissioner of education, in an address at the recent opening of the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University. "Probably the movement that comes most readily to the minds of all is that of vocational education in its various phases, industrial, commercial, household arts, and agricultural. In the twentieth century the school has been called upon to assist in the solution of all vocational problems."

"This educational work was in the beginning carried on under private auspices and during the evening," he continued, "but now the school system of all progressive cities is giving vocational instruction during the day in elementary schools and technical high schools, and in many cases give an opportunity for part-time work, through which the pupils gain some theoretical and formal training while obtaining their practical experience and earning a livelihood."

"All this development of vocational training marks a great advance, but it also involves a great danger. Many pupils, because of their own caprice, or their desire for activity and immediate remuneration, or the selfishness of their parents, are liable to be catapulted, with little or no consideration, into a life of manual labor, when they may have been better adapted and rendered more effective service to society through an intellectual life."

"A much more reasonable state of educational affairs has come about through the general adoption of plans for 'vocational guidance' in all progressive schools. While the term is much misunderstood, we are gradually working out cooperation and plans to achieve the best ends of guidance. Much is being done at present with the actual study of occupations by the pupils, especially in the wisest of all recent steps in educational organizations—the junior high school. 'Vocational surveys' of mills, factories, mercantile establishments and professional offices are being generally carried on for the boys and girls. Slides and moving pictures are utilized to show the children the processes and ends of the various vocations, and to enable them to become acquainted with their own abilities, interests and needs. Men of prominence in industrial, mercantile, and professional pursuits are invited to the school to discuss with the pupils the abilities needed, the attractions and drawbacks, and the compensation coming from their particular line of work."

Dr. Graves then explained the educational movement in which Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University, has attempted to solve three fundamental problems: how to bring the school into closer relation with home and neighborhood life; how to introduce into the school subject matter in

history and other studies that has a positive value and real significance in the life of the child; and how to carry on instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic with everyday experience and occupation as their background.

Professor Dewey found the solution to all three problems, said Dr. Graves, in an historical and liberalizing study of industries, and before finalizing his experiment it was made evident that a child can secure a much richer and better sound of education in a little more than half the time that it takes in our elementary schools; that as a fruitage of Professor Dewey's work a hundred or more experimental progressive schools, or "schools of tomorrow" as Professor Dewey called them, had sprung up all over the country.

EDUCATION NOTES

New developments are taking place at the Royal College of Art, London. For many years a class in etching and engraving has been conducted on two days a week, under the distinguished and successful direction of Sir Frank Short, B.A. It has now been decided to extend the range of the processes of reproduction in relation to which instruction can be obtained at the college, and to open the class on additional days. A school of engraving will thus be provided at the Royal College of Art parallel to the existing schools of architecture, design, painting, and sculpture, in which full-time students will be able to specialize for the greater part of the day, devoting the remainder of their time to those branches of artistic study which are prescribed in common for all students. External students may still be admitted, so far as there is room, for part-time study in the school. Sir Frank Short is to continue to be the professor. Arrangements will be made for the issue of certificates in each of the following methods: etching, aquatint, mezzotint, line engraving, wood engraving, and lithography, and a student obtaining all six certificates will be entitled to the diploma in engraving. In accordance with the scheme for a closer relationship between the college and industry formulated by the principal (Prof. W. Rothenstein, M.A.) in consultation with the Federation of British Industries, it has now been arranged that a limited number of designers or craftsmen can be received for short courses, which will comprise instruction from the staff of the college and study under direction in the Victoria and Albert Museum. These arrangements will for the present be open only to those students who are sent by their employers and continue to receive remuneration during attendance at the college.

Dr. William Boyd, Glasgow, the retiring president, made a strong appeal at the annual meeting of the Educational Institute for Scotland for an extension of the age of school attendance. The British nation could by no means afford, he said, to refuse to find money—even in view of the circumstances of the times, social, economic and political—to lengthen the time of ordinary day school attendance to provide more advanced education in secondary or in continuation schools up to the age of 18, and to increase facilities for adult training and culture. They must educate or perish. Better education, he held, was an essential factor in the return of the country to social stability. There was as little question of affording or not affording the money, the times being as there were, for improved education as there was in the financing of the army and the navy during the war. Whether as workers or citizens the young people needed a better education than hitherto they had been able to obtain. Greater political wisdom was needed on the part of ordinary men and women, and an education that stopped short at 13 or 14 was never at any time an adequate preparation for the citizenship of a great state like Britain. The work of the elementary schools had to be followed up and education extended through the secondary school period if they were to count on their young citizens acquiring the wider outlook on life and the tolerant understanding of the point of view of others which all must acquire for the safe passage of the State through the difficulties that lay ahead.

The Oklahoma high school debating league expects a membership this year of 175 schools, an increase of 35 over last year. Enrollment cards in a circular letter have been sent to all accredited high schools in the State. "Resolved, that the policy of the open shop should be adopted in the United States," is the question for the league this year. The university extension division has prepared a bulletin on the open shop question which will be distributed to all members of the league.

An interesting feature of the increased admissions to the School of Journalism of Columbia University this year is that the increase is mainly in the advanced work," says Director John W. Cunliffe. "Six candidates have presented themselves for the newly established degree of master of science in journalism, the prerequisite for matriculation in which is the degree of bachelor of literature in journalism or its equivalent."

There are also a number of candidates who have been admitted to advanced standing—that is, to the work of the second year. These are chiefly graduates of other colleges who have had some professional experience.

THE STATE ART SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An art school, supported by the state government, should unite all the art interests of the State, say both Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, and Royal B. Farnum, the new director of the Massachusetts Normal Art School. A broad and live program of art education should be put into effect, they declare, a program that will bring the intrinsic values of art, esthetic and commercial, within closer range of the individual citizen and community in every part of the Commonwealth.

A public art school should render a service to the State similar to that rendered by a state agricultural college, continues Mr. Farnum, whose new position includes that of State Director of Art Education. The farmers and all agricultural interests in a state look more and more to the leadership in expert advice and practical help that is offered by the agricultural college, he says, and there seems to be no good reason why a like place in the field of art. Mr. Farnum also refers to the service rendered to industry by technical schools and that furnished by other colleges according to their facilities for specialization. The Normal Art School belongs to the public, consequently the people should receive greater and more tangible good from its operation, is the way the new principal sums it up.

A Definite Policy

Establishment of a broad yet definite and effectual policy is the outstanding purpose of Mr. Farnum as he takes up his work. The Massachusetts Normal Art School is unique in that it is conducted by the state government and that it has a full four-year course. There are indications that other states will set up similar institutions, as the appreciation and need for art continue to grow. As far as is known now, however, other art schools in the United States are connected with colleges or universities, give usually only three-year courses and are supported jointly by state, city and private endowment. Art schools in other countries have been under state direction for some time and have in some instances experienced enormous expansion in popular service and the building of high standards in all phases of art activity.

Simply "The Massachusetts Art School," rather than "normal" school would be a better name for the school, says Mr. Farnum, for the business of training teachers is but one of the school's functions, despite the fact that the school at present is measuring up to only a small fraction of its possibilities. In an open letter to the faculty, the new director said:

"In a descriptive report on the organization of the Massachusetts Normal Art School dated July 13, 1917, I find the following under the title of 'Function':

"The school is distinctly a professional and vocational institution founded to train industrial art specialists in fields of education and art-using industries."

"This purpose, I believe, is inadequate, too limited, and unsatisfactory if the best interests of the State are served. In a brief conference with Dr. Payson Smith, he mentioned in a most general way what must be the big function of any school like this, particularly with the position carried by the complete title of the principal. He intimated that the art school must be the focusing point of all the art interests of the State. These are threefold: the educational interests, the industrial interests, the community interests."

General Cultivation of Taste

"The first two, educational and industrial, are self-explanatory. The third, community, should include those interests looking toward the general cultivation and development of better understanding of higher standards of taste in art by the communities of the Commonwealth. Through exhibitions, lectures and closer contacts with artists and the best in art this third purpose can and should be carried out."

"In order, therefore, more accurately to define the purpose of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, I would simply, eliminate certain terms and thereby extend its scope, to read:

"The Massachusetts Normal Art School is distinctly a professional institution founded to train art specialists in the fields of education, industry and professional work."

"As a normal school we are a teacher-training institution. And the purpose, as I have defined it, is not at variance with this idea; for, in the biggest sense of the word, we train teachers in the graded schools, teachers in the design departments of the industries, and teachers in our professional studios. The true artist, he in the classroom, at the design table, at the craft bench or in the studio, is a teacher of the profound and universal truths of beauty. He is no artist otherwise. I realize fully that I have broadened the ordinary conception of the term teacher, but it is not time that we widened the horizon, boldly presenting our art teaching for what it is, and sturdy set ourselves to the task of 'selling goods'."

"We all must teach the public. We must make them see that the history of civilization is a history of art. As a basis of art educational activity in the State we, who are the school, must present such a superior professional front of practical worth that the same profound regard for this school and for what it stands will follow us, as obtains in so many places abroad."

"I used the word practical. Success is practical, and we are practical

only in the measure in which we succeed. The public measures success too often from a money point of view. While we must use caution and hold to our ideals, there can be little doubt that the best in art receives its financial reward. And in that sense that man must live we are a vocational school. Much of our success, therefore, depends upon the positions our graduates fill."

For a Better Conception of Art

In discussing a stronger policy for art education with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Farnum expressed an intention of so administering art education in the schools of the State and among the people in general that a deeper conception of what art really is, would result. He said there was too much aversion to the use of the word art without a qualifying word, such as "normal art," "industrial art," and so on. He hoped that "art" as an inclusive term would become better understood. A more general training in art appreciation would give the people a means of spending their leisure in a more worthwhile fashion. It is true that civilization has come to the point where labor is performed largely through mechanical devices, requiring little thinking, but it is also true that longer hours of leisure are made possible thereby, and the problem is to promote the desire for self-culture during leisure. People should be helped to see that art is not something entirely out of reach of the average individual, for an understanding of the simpler phases of art enhances the most ordinary experience.

Department store managers and wall paper merchants say that there has been a gradual increase in appreciation of the artistic on the part of the buying public, and that the only way this can be accounted for is through the work done in the public schools. Mr. Farnum felt that if the broad policy of art education in the State were fully developed it would in all probability connect up with the town and city planning, interior decoration, and so on, making the state division of art education a central promotional agency and informational headquarters as in the case of the agricultural schools. It was also pointed out that if the school gave a full measure of service to the State, it would have facilities for thousands of night school students.

The State has purchased a large lot of land in one of the suburbs with the purpose of erecting new quarters for the art school, with dormitories. The new director, however, questions the advisability of locating the school in a suburb inasmuch as it would be less conveniently reached by commuting students and by night students. An argument in favor of the suburban location would be with respect to its being better as a dormitory site for the students coming from more distant points. Mr. Farnum would like to have the people express themselves in this regard.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IN HIGH SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARLINGTON, Massachusetts.—Classes in instrumental teaching have been started in the grade schools of Arlington in order that, in the near future, Arlington High School may have a symphony orchestra with a full instrumentation. This has long been a cherished plan with the supervisor of music, Miss Grace G. Pierce, who has worked to this end for several years. Class work started two years ago.

Instrumental classes for the pupils are held once a week and any pupil wishing to learn to play any string or wind instrument has an opportunity to join any one of these classes by paying 25 cents a lesson. The pupil furnishes his own instrument and buys all music that is necessary. This fee makes no adequate return to the teachers, who give their services at this rate, because they are interested in the project from an educational standpoint.

Some of the teachers who have thus volunteered their professional services receive \$5 and \$3 an hour. But so long as a child attends the public schools he receives the benefit of private lessons with these teachers for \$1.50 and \$1 an hour.

Instrumental classes are more or less of an innovation in the eastern states, as they have been conservative in adopting the idea.

At present the Arlington High School Orchestra consists of 23 performers: two cornets, two flutes, one clarinet, 14 violins (eight first, four second violins and two taking viola parts), one cello, one piano, two drums. The orchestra is at present rehearsing the Tannhäuser overture; the Raymond overture, by Schubert, and is planning to play the Schubert Unfinished Symphony at commencement exercises to be held in June.

Theron D. Perkins, reported as one of the best bandmasters in the United States, and a cornet soloist of highest rank, has charge of the brass wind instruments. Mr. Perkins' interest was first aroused through the music memory contest held in the Arlington public schools last year. He saw the tremendous opportunity for educational work among the children.

Emil Arlier, a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has conducted the class lessons in the wood wind instruments for the last two years, and has consented to conduct those classes again this year. The teachers in violin and cello are also of a high order.

This gives an idea of the advantages for splendid instruction in music given to the school children of Arlington at a price within the reach of all. The parents and townspeople are so appreciative of the work being done in behalf of the highest standard of music possible in the schools.

Leading department stores will be

used as laboratories in the study of salesmanship and administration by girls of the Boston High School of Practical Arts. After two years of regular high school work, pupils will be admitted to the cooperative course, in which they will follow a plan of alternate weeks of work in the store and of academic study at school. Two students will hold the same position at a time. Besides training in actual selling, the girls will receive instruction and experience in all other aspects of department store problems, so that they can choose a branch for specialization and of examining bodies which are approved for registration purposes, and it may be hoped that in

UNIVERSITIES OF LOWER BALTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Higher education in the border states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania has struggled hard to maintain itself during the present time of confusion. Three institutions are styled universities, but only one of these possesses real historic claims to academic recognition. The University of Dorpat has been in existence for more than a century. With five faculties and 2467 students, it expended in 1912 the sum of 937,508 rubles gold which, according to a document prepared by the rector of the University of Latvia, is nearly five times the amount spent by that newer center of higher education at Riga in 1920. Besides these two institutions at Dorpat and Riga, there is a third university, Lithuanian in character, which is situated at Kovno. But whether this last academic center has risen as yet much above the grade of a high school is not apparent from the documents to hand.

According to the statement made by Prof. M. L. Poesen in the Russian emigré paper, Goies Rossi, the Dorpat university is now recovering from its collapse. During the war its fine library, as well as its staff and property, were evacuated to Voronezh. In accordance, however, with the peace treaty with Soviet Russia, the library and part of the scientific instruments were restored to Dorpat. But the returned apparatus and fittings were so much rusted as to be of little use.

Russian Teachers

Nevertheless, the Estonian university made every effort to renew its material, and its activities can now be considered as resumed. An atmosphere of toleration prevails, no hostility being manifested to the Russian language or to Russian lectures. On the contrary, Russian teachers are often preferred to those from Germany. Upon the whole it may be said that the program of the university and its regulations have not changed and remain the same as under the ancient regime.

The Latvian University is quite a new institution; indeed, it has only been in existence for two years. Into it has been incorporated the old Polytechnic Institute. There is evidence of great activity; thus in the year 1920-21, 3460 students attended courses in 11 faculties, the lectures being delivered in Lettish, Russian and German. According to Professor Poesen, Russian scholars could now find in Latvia, and in the other border states, many opportunities. At Riga there is a dearth of lecturers, apparatus and funds. In issuing an appeal on behalf of his university, the rector points out that the budget for the last, as for the coming, academic year is less than half the budget for the year 1914 of the late Riga Polytechnic Institute. "Thanks to this meager subsidy," he says in the document already referred to, "it is futile to think of any other spender, and the natural sequel of it is that the university reception hall, instead of having chairs in it, contains long, black, ungainly-looking benches. Its walls boast not of a single painting worth speaking of, and it lacks a musical instrument worthy of the name, not to mention other shortcomings too numerous to be recapitulated here." All this, he thinks, might be endured if the requisite books, apparatus, and auxiliary institutions were forthcoming for the various faculties.

Students on Increase

The students are always on the increase. Three-quarters of them are of Lettish origin, a fraction which corresponds to the proportion of the whole population that are Letts. The students of Russian, Polish, Lithuanian and Estonian origin represent percentages below those of the nationalities in question as taken on the whole population, while the Jews are greatly in excess. Rather more than half the lectures are delivered in Lettish. Teaching and agriculture faculties which have a large number of students.

In Lithuania the Prime Minister is the chief of the University Commission. The university has already a fixed budget, but the main difficulty is to find a suitable staff of lecturers. Thus the Lithuanian youth are in a predicament; as many as 500 of them are prepared yearly for a university career by means of the 57 secondary schools in the country, but they are at present unable to pursue their studies in a national institution. Out of 200 Lithuanians who have asked this term to be admitted to German universities only 40 could be received. It is satisfactory, therefore, to know that the universities of Dorpat, Riga and Kovno are now considering ways and means for mutual support.

Presenting a survey of the different sections of the continent from the viewpoint of industrial opportunity, a Source Book for the Economic Geography of North America has just been issued by the University of Chicago Press. It contains short magazine articles and materials from Canadian, Mexican, and United States government publications, the up-to-date chapters on various aspects of Mexican geography being especially timely. The book, equipped with maps, statistical tables, and an index, is the work of Dr. Charles C. Colby, assistant professor of geography in the University of Chicago, who has brought the material together in connection with his courses in economical geography.

Members of the extension division of Kansas Agricultural College who have education equal to that of regular collegiate faculty members are now entitled to equal ranking with them. Many such teachers, who have been known as directors, leaders, or associate professors, are now ranked as professors.

THE HOME FORUM

In Common

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
GROUPS and individuals talk much about what they have and have not in common, but the truth about it is set forth in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," on page 467, where its author, Mrs. Eddy, says: "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion as this fact becomes apparent, war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established." The fact is, then, hard as it may seem for limited human belief to admit, that all men have in common infinite good and no evil. The implications of this truth are infinite. Because the Mind of man is Life, it is not true that the one fate all share is death. If the truth were known, it could not be said that men will only take common action when forced by common calamity and its emotional appeal and that, this withdrawn, they have not enough shared incentive to impel right action, since all activity must come from Mind and the only Mind is Love, which is not spasmodic but constant.

It is not true that the only sense that men have in common is a sense postulated on the supposed reality of sin, disease, and death. A dictionary gives as one definition of common sense, "normal intelligence." There is only one normal intelligence, and that is divine perfect intelligence or Mind, and therefore the only sense that men can really have in common is the scientific sense of God. As Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings," page 105: "Science would have no conflict with Life or common sense, if this sense were consistently sensible. Man's real life or existence is in harmony with Life and its glorious phenomena. It upholds being, and destroys the too common sense of its opposites—death, disease, and sin."

It is not only true that men have infinite good in common, but this truth inevitably destroys the "too common sense" to the contrary and itself becomes more apparent every day. When two cavemen recognized their common need for heat and shelter, it was only this truth becoming apparent to a very limited sense, which interpreted it in terms of its own understanding. When individuals who appear to have nothing else in common exchange what often seems rather banal comment on the weather, they are really endeavoring to express, whether they know it or not, as much as is apparent to them of the truth that men have in common—and weather is about all that most of us as yet see to be a universal experience. However, larger

and larger groups are beginning to see that they share more and greater interests and aspirations. Natural scientists and theologians, at various points fifty years ago, now emphasize their common goal, the truth. Labor leaders and representatives of Capital admit that the common need of those they represent for more abundant life is stronger than class antagonisms. Nations at last share sufficient desire

Cow-Carts and Pine-Cones

In her book on Tuscany Dorothy Neville Lees gives us an intimate view of the countryside:

"Mafalda and I waited together in the courtyard, where the air was sweet with the twittering of the last swallows, skimming in and out of

and-hall-fashion, called forth gleeful exclamations from Mafalda: 'But how it is amusing, this cow-cart! How one diverges oneself! You like it, you?' 'It was a pretty picture which met our eyes at the top of the hill. The clean, slender trunk of the pine-trees rose up to the green umbrella-like tops, from a carpet of fading heather and yellowing fern; the air was sweet with the aromatic scent of resin; and the contadini, adding by their bright

Rye, Through Parted Boughs

Waves are stirring, winds are playing, peaceful is their interplay. Rye, through parted boughs half-bent, Rippling golden-tinted To and fro, . . . —Bo Bergman, translated by Charles Wharton Stork.

markable material enterprise known to us in this early world, for the most ponderous masonry in the pyramid amazes the modern beholder by its firmness. The pyramid is 481 feet high, and its square base measured some seven hundred and fifty-five feet on a side, but the average error is "less than a ten thousandth of the side in equality, in squareness and in level," although a rise of ground on the side

Plenty of Life There

George Eliot gives this description of life at Hall Farm, in "Adam Bede": "Plenty of life there! though this is the drowsiest time of the year, just before hay-harvest; and it is the drowsiest time of the day too, for it is close upon three by the sun, and it is half-past three by Mrs. Poyser's handsome eight-day clock. But there is always a stronger sense of life when the sun is brilliant after rain; and now he is pouring his beams, and making sparkles among the wet straw, and lighting up every patch of vivid green moss on the red tiles of the cow-shed, and turning even the muddy water that is hurrying along the channel to the drain into a mirror for the yellow-billed ducks, who are seizing the opportunity of getting a drink with as much body in it as possible. There is quite a concert of noises: the great bull-dog, chained against the stables, is thrown into furious exasperation by the unwary approach of a cock too near the mouth of his kennel, and sends forth a thundering bark, which is answered by two fox-hounds shut up in the opposite cow-house; the old top-knotted hens, scratching with their chicks among the straw, set up a sympathetic croaking as the discomfited cock joins them; a sow with her brood, all very muddy as to the legs, and curled as to the tail, throws in some deep staccato notes; and, under all, a fine ear discerns the continuous hum of human voices."

"For the great barn-doors are thrown wide open, and men are busy there mending the harness, under the superintendence of Mr. Goby the 'whittaw,' otherwise saddler, who entertains them with the latest Tredleston gossip. It is certainly rather an unfortunate day that Alice, the shepherd, has chosen for having the whit-taws, since the morning turned out so wet; and Mrs. Poyser has spoken her mind pretty strongly as to the dirt which the extra number of men's shoes brought into the house at dinner-time. Indeed, she has not yet recovered her equanimity on the subject, though it is now nearly three hours since dinner, and the house-floor is perfectly clean again; as clean as everything else in that wonderful house-place, where the only chance of collecting a few grains of dust would be to climb on the salt-coffer, and put your finger on the high mantel-shelf on which the glittering candle-sticks are enjoying their summer siesta; . . . Surely nowhere else could an oak clock-case and an oak table have got to such a polish by the hand, genuine 'elbow polish,' as Mrs. Poyser called it. . . . Everything was looking at its brightest at this moment, for the sun shone right on the pewter dishes, and from their reflecting surfaces pleasant jets of light were thrown on mellow oak and bright brass. . . ."



Trees in the English Garden, Munich, from the lithograph by Grace Rhoades Dean

for peace, to come together to discuss the limitation of armament.

The argument may come, however, that the good which men have in common as yet is pitifully little as compared with the fear and self-interest which still seems largely to dominate them, and it is just here that the demonstrable teaching of Christian Science as to the infinity and consequent indivisibility of good is so helpful. This being true, there is, of course, no finite good at all and what appears to human sense to be "pitifully little" is nothing but incalculable divine good as it appears to this "pitifully little" sense. The student of Christian Science is not disheartened or overwhelmed by, in fact is not concerned at all with the human sense of truth, but dwells gratefully and persistently on the truth itself, that all men already have in common God, infinite Love, divine Principle, and knows that because it is the truth it is powerful and bound to make itself felt in the experience of the world and the individual.

One of the claims of the human mind is that even to the most sensitive and generous individuals, what they call their own sorrows and joys seem vastly more real than those of any other person. The acceptance of this postulate of many minds has led to the superstition that the helping of oneself in Christian Science is sometimes easier, more often harder, but in any case a distinctly different thing from helping some one else. True Christian Science practice does not admit of this belief any more than it does of a belief of disease. The Mind, which does the healing in every case, is divine infinite Mind, the only Mind of man, and it does not know the classifications of "others" and "myself," but feels just as readily in one instance as in another. Distress of any sort is unreal, not because it is mine or yours, but solely because it does not originate in God. Good, real good, is always common to Mind and its idea, and we can and must be more and more sensitive to and appreciative of good because it is good, regardless of whether it seems to come in our own or some one else's experience. Mrs. Eddy, as her life and works reveal, was always grateful for the good which she shared with others, even those who seemed to be her enemies. Christ Jesus was always rejoicing in his knowledge that men have all good in common and that some time they will all know it. "All mine are thine," we read in John, "and thine are mine; and I am glorified in them. . . . That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me. And the glory which thou gavest me I have given them; that they may be one, even as we are one; I in them, and they in me, that they may be made perfect in one."

To Know How to Wait

To know how to wait is the great secret of success.—De Maistre.

the loggia, and enjoyed the pleasures of hope.

"Mafalda, having never yet experienced the charms of a Pine-cone gathering, nor the bounding joys of an ox-cart, was much elated by the prospect, and amused herself in making little runs up and down the steps of the fountain while the oxen advanced deliberately through the gates."

"We clambered into the great scarlet wagon, where Dario, beaming with smiles, accommodated us with a pile of sacks at the bottom, and then with a cheery 'Via Cavallere! Via, Pallino!' intimated to his huge team that they might now advance."

"Pallino," or "Little-ball," seems a singularly inadequate name for an ox considerably taller than a man, and a favorite among the contadini, although I should have said that "Monte Bianco" would have better hit the mark."

"The oxen having been induced to set their slight legs in motion, we moved off towards the wood, bumping heavily over the stones, since springs are an unknown luxury in a 'carro a bovi,'—and proceeding in a leisurely manner which would have realized even Ruskin's high ideal. "It was a still autumn day; the serene blue of the sky paled towards the horizon, the azure distances were dreamy; the Carrara mountains, remote as a vision, raised their white peaks through silvery haze; the long chain of Apennines, in every cadence of purple, were softened by air and distance to exquisite harmony. Below, level as a still lake, lay the world-historic plain, mysterious beneath the burden of its great memories, sweet and terrible, splendid and sad. It was a landscape of immeasurable breadth, and infinite detail of loveliness. The still sunlight it seemed as if the white roads were strewn with gold-dust and the appressed interwoven with golden threads. It was very still. Every sound rang clearly through the air, which yet remembered the sharpness of the night's frost; and the voices of peasant, the rumble of a cart, the distant bark of a dog, floated down, faint indeed, but distinct, from the wooded hills. . . ."

"The vines along the road were turning to copper, bronze and crimson; faded leaves, dull gold and russet, already carpeted the dark soil. On the fig-trees a few yellow leaves yet lingered, and through the scant foliage the rounded forms of the last figs were silhouetted sharply against the sky. The darkening olive looked like small damsons among their silver foliage, and the next event of the contadino's year would be the gathering of the crop and the pressing of the oil."

"Dario looked complacently at the trees as he cracked his whip over Mr. Little-ball's head, for gladness is put into the peasant's heart in proportion as the corn and oil increase, and the olive crop promised well."

"The road was soon left behind, for the cones must be collected from the places where they are piled in heaps by the gatherers, and the cart began to jolt among the boulders in a steep by-path of the wood, while the way in which its occupants bounced, cup-

costumes to the picturesqueness of the scene, were busy, with much laughter and chatter, in gathering the cones which came thumping down from the trees."

"Each contadino has a piece of the wood allotted to him, and . . . the pine-cones are gathered and stored."

"This 'Raccolta' is no easy matter, as the cones do not fall of themselves, but must be forcibly detached. One of the men mounts the tall bare trunk, on which the succession of knots and lopped branches forms a rude ladder, and at last sits perched, like some fantastic bird, high among the boughs. Then he cuts the cones with a sharp knife attached to a long pole, and they fall to the ground, to be gathered by the rest of the family into heaps. Care must be taken, however, to keep at a safe distance while the actual rain of cones continues, as they fall with the force of heavy stones. . . ."

"The Tuscan folk are wonderfully attractive, with their dark eyes, sunny smiles, and warm-hearted, winning ways, and our arrival was greeted by the whole group with a cheery 'Buon giorno all' signoria!' . . ."

"Mafalda, arrived at the scene of action, set to work with praiseworthy energy, gathering pine-cones in her pinafore and depositing them on the heap which Dario and Giocondo and Fiore were dexterously transferring from the ground to the cart."

"The small rustics, in their overshoes and clumping, wooden-soled shoes, eyed her with consuming interest mingled with admiration; and as she returned from one of her journeys with an empty pinafore, the gallant Morino, Giocondo's five-year old boy, shyly held out a branch of arbutus, bright with its scarlet and golden fruit. Mafalda received it silently, but with a smile as gracious as a princess, and came hastening to me, full of excitement over the pretty shrub, which she had never before seen."

"Have you seen, you, that he gave it me, 'quel bimbo lì,'—that little boy there?" she asked eagerly. "I like him. He is 'molto gentile.' His clothes are ugly but the little face is very nice." Then, as a sudden desire for knowledge awoke in her, "What they do with them, these pine-cones, when they get them to house?"

"They put them in the fire, or in hot water," I explained, always glad to see Mafalda's mind opening to instruction, "and the heat makes these little scales unfold,—do you see, my sweet nut?—and below every scale lies a nut, warm and snug. Then the nuts are taken out and cracked, and are good to eat, and to cook, and for, oh! ever so many things, and the empty cones are sold for fuel,—to make fires when the winter comes."

"Mafalda was deeply impressed by this information. Her eyes opened to their widest extent; the mystery of the hidden nuts sleeping at the fragrant heart of the pine seemed to appeal to her, for she remained silent and nodded her head thoughtfully several times."

"I take a cone to house, also I," she finally announced with determination; "and to-night we put her in the fire and take out her nuts, 'non è vero?'"

The English Garden at Munich

What was at one time a preserve of the Bavarian dukes has for more than a century been one of Munich's most beautiful parks. It is called the English Garden in honor of the Englishman who was instrumental in having Duke Carl Theodore transform the preserve into a park. The Englishman thus honored was Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, and it was while he was in the service of the Duke that the English Garden was established. Thompson was born in Massachusetts, but at the outbreak of the American Revolution he left the colony, in obedience to his own political inclinations as a Tory.

Originally a low, swampy meadow along the Isar river, the Garden has become the "Central Park" of Munich in proportion and size. Its swampy character as a preserve lent itself to creating the principal charm of the Garden, for its lakes, with carefully designed shore lines, its sweeping meadows, lined with groves of white birch and beech, and its elms have given it great beauty. The park is a favorite place for artists, and of course great numbers of tourists find it a great attraction.

The Great Pyramid

How strong and effective must have been the organization of Khufu's government we appreciate in some measure when we learn that his pyramid contains some two million three hundred thousand blocks, each weighing on the average two and a half tons. The mere organization of labour involved in the quarrying, transportation and proper assembly of this vast mass of material is a task which in itself must have severely taxed the public offices. Herodotus relates a tradition current in his time that the pyramid had demanded the labour of a hundred thousand men during twenty years, and Petrie has shown that these numbers are quite credible. The maintenance of this city of a hundred thousand labourers, who were non-producing and a constant burden on the state, the adjustment of the labour in the quarries so as to ensure an uninterrupted accession of material around the base of the pyramid, will have entailed the development of a small state in itself. The blocks were taken out of the quarries on the east side of the river south of Cairo, and at high water, when the flats were flooded, they were floated across the valley to the base of the pyramid hill. Here an enormous stone ramp, or causeway had been erected, a labour of ten years if we may believe Herodotus, and up this incline the stones were dragged to the plateau on which the pyramid stands. Not merely was this work quantitatively so formidable but in quality also it is the most re-

of the monument prevented direct measurements from corner to corner. Some of the masonry finish is so fine that blocks weighing tons are set together with seams of considerable length, showing a point of one ten thousandth of an inch, and involving edges and surfaces "equal to optical work of the present day, but on a scale of acres instead of feet or yards of material." The entire monument is of limestone, except the main chamber and the construction chambers above it, where the workmanship distinctly deteriorates. The latter part, that is the upper portion, was evidently built with greater haste than the lower sections. The passages were skillfully closed at successive places by plug-blocks and porticoes of granite; while the exterior, clothed with an exquisitely fitted casing of limestone, which has since been quarried away, nowhere betrayed the place of entrance, located in the eighteenth course of masonry above the base near the centre of the north face. It must have been a courageous monarch who from the beginning planned this the greatest mass of masonry ever put together by human hands, and there are evidences in the pyramid of at least two changes of plan. Like all the pyramidal monuments which preceded it, it was therefore probably projected on a smaller scale, but before the work had proceeded too far to prevent, by completion of the interior passages, the plan was enlarged to the present enormous base, covering an area of thirteen acres. Three small pyramids, built for members of Khufu's family, stand in a line close by on the east. The pyramid was surrounded by a wide pavement of limestone, and on the east front was the temple, of which all but the portions of a splendid basalt pavement has disappeared. The remains of the causeway leading up from the plain to the temple still rise in sombre ruin, disclosing only the rough core masonry, across which the modern village of Kafr is now built. Further south is a section of the wall which surrounded the town on the plain below, probably the place of Khufu's residence, and perhaps the residence of the dynasty. In leaving the [pyramid] our admiration for the monument, whether stirred by its vast dimensions or by the fineness of its masonry—should not obscure its real and final significance: for the great pyramid is the earliest and most impressive witness surviving from the ancient world to the final emergence of organized society from prehistoric chaos and local conflict.—"A History of Egypt," James Henry Breasted.

Autumn Bonfires

In the other gardens
And all up the vale,
From the autumn bonfires
See the smoke trail!

Sing a song of seasons!
Something bright in all!
Flowers in the summer
Fires in the fall!
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1921

EDITORIALS

Underneath the Strike-Talk

Nobody yet knows whether the strike whereby it is proposed to tie up the railroads of the United States on Sunday will actually be undertaken. Efforts are still making to forestall it, yet government agencies are also making preparations to invoke the corrective effects of the law in case it is actually attempted, and they are co-operating with private and corporate agencies with a view to perfecting some emergency organization for keeping up the movement of goods and supplies throughout the country, supposing the railroad routes shall be temporarily closed. Meanwhile, as general sentiment appears to be concentrating in support of the view that nothing in the railroad situation really justifies the penalizing of an innocent third party as the calling of a strike would penalize it, the position and activities of the Railroad Labor Board become of dominating importance.

This board is the only immediate representative of the federal government in dealing with the situation. That fact should not be allowed to sink out of sight. In standing for the federal authority and influence, the board is the functionary of the people who have created that government. Thus the board can function properly only for the welfare of all concerned, without partiality for any special interest. As some assurance that it will, as a matter of fact, function to this effect, its membership gives particular representation to the three principal interests involved, namely, the railroad executives, the operatives, and the public. Having due regard for all these interests, the board has been using its influence to prevent a strike, on the ground that action of such a kind is unjustified by the facts and by the law. At the same time, it wants the railroad executives to announce a postponement of their plan for further reductions in wages, pending the settlement of the questions as to rules and working conditions that are now before the board. Of course this is an invitation to both sides in the industrial controversy to pause long enough to listen to reason. What answer does it get? On the one hand the board learns from the heads of the operatives' unions that the unions will persist in their strike unless a satisfactory settlement is reached, with the intimation that such a settlement must include guarantees against the proposed further reductions in wages and changes in working rules. On the other hand, the board is informed by the head of the railway executives that the railroads cannot make any such concessions, but must insist on asking for a further reduction in wages, restoring them to the level prevailing anterior to May 1, 1920, and must ask also for changes in working rules that will "permit" of lower operating costs.

Thus both parties to the controversy definitely set themselves against the body which represents the government and the public as well as themselves; and thereby both parties put themselves in the attitude of preferring a settlement by conflict to a settlement by judicial process. That either side should seriously prefer war to arbitration, when this particular war would be certain to involve the entire country in immeasurable loss and suffering, is almost incredible. It is crying havoc, with a vengeance. Yet what else can be the meaning of the statements from the side of the unions, confessing that, although countless individuals and various subordinate organizations disapprove of striking at this time, the operatives' organizations have the power to force the strike if they wish, and that their leaders "fear" that a strike will therefore be inevitable? Or what else is signified by the reports that the railroad executives are eager to be allowed to fight the strike "in their own way," if it comes, confident, as one apparently authentic quotation from their side puts it, of being able to "clean out the unions." Such expressions imply more feeling underlying the talk of a strike than is apparent on the surface. The executives have told the Labor Board that they are "not aware of any present dispute between them and their employees," and that the strike vote of the latter was "taken solely against a decision of the Labor Board reducing wages by 12 per cent last July." But the operatives declare that they are not striking against the July reduction. In fact, they have all along given evidence of their reluctant acceptance of it. What they mean to protest against by the calling of the proposed strike is declared to be the announced effort of the executives to have wages still further reduced. Neither version is wholly clear of a suspicion of insincerity. Nor can anything better be said for the statement of the executives that the widely-desired reduction of freight rates cannot be made possible except by reducing wages. There is evidence that such statements represent efforts to win public sympathy. They do not fairly comprehend all the facts.

If both sides were sincerely willing to lay the whole case before the public, and cooperate in securing a just settlement of their differences, various other considerations might be brought to view. It might be made clear that there is a considerable sentiment amongst the members of brotherhoods for a fairer adjustment of working rules. It could be shown that the rules impose as much of unfairness upon some of the men in whose interest they are supposed to have been adopted as they do upon the railroad managements against whose exactions they were drawn. If all the facts were to come to light, it would be clear that the railroad managements have been wasting far more than a reasonable reduction in freight rates would cost them, and that the experiments which they are now making in several parts of the country, looking to the wholesale substitution of single motor-driven cars for the cumbersome locomotives and trains now operating generally on branch lines, suggest a progressiveness and economy which, if everywhere properly applied, would make it possible to leave wages where they are and still give vastly cheaper transportation. It is when such phases of the situation are considered that observers are faced with the conviction that there is rather more of the spirit of "I will!" and "You shall!" in the

present railroad controversy than there is of readiness to give or to abide by a square deal. Furthermore, it should not be overlooked by those who weigh the arguments in this controversy, that the Interstate Commerce Commission has declared in effect that a freight-rate reduction, such as the executives now would make contingent only upon a new reduction of wages, has already been justified by the 12 per cent wage reduction of last July. In the same breath, the commission reverses the authorization for building freight rates upon operating costs, and declares that they must be determined by their reasonableness and justice, leaving to the roads themselves the adjustment of expenses conformably.

In the face of the complexity of motives that is so plainly intimated by such things, the government should not accept a powerless rôle in the proceedings. It should make itself dominant. Now is no time for one of its factors to be found criticizing another factor. Now is no time for tinkering with the law upon which the Labor Board must base its action. Now, rather, is the time for all forces of the government to cooperate, working through the Labor Board, as the instrument readiest at hand, to save the whole country from senseless exploitation by any factions deliberately preferring conflict to reason. The moment is opportune for making the governmental authority which represents all interests the medium for avoiding a rupture and preserving all interests intact. Who opposes such a course declares himself without regard for the common welfare, and insistent upon a private advantage.

Mr. Briand Wins

ONCE again, Mr. Briand has proved himself one of the most skillful of political tacticians. At the commencement of the recent debate in the French Chamber, which was to decide the fate of the government, it looked as if the Opposition, which has been steadily gaining ground for weeks past, would be successful. Right up to the very last almost, the issue was in doubt, but, in the end, Mr. Briand secured the vote of confidence he demanded by a majority of no less than 166. That the result was due, almost entirely, to Mr. Briand's tactical skill can hardly be doubted. Those who sought to bring about his downfall were actuated by mixed motives. There were those who genuinely disapproved his foreign policy of peace and conciliation; there were yet others who genuinely disapproved his financial policy at home; but the main and most dangerous opposition came from those members of the Bloc National, under the leadership of Andrew Tardieu, who resented the support which the Premier's policy was obviously receiving from the Left. The point which won the greatest applause, during Wednesday's debate, was Mr. Tardieu's appeal to the Bloc National to know if it was willing to be "governed by the Radicals."

Mr. Briand seems to have realized quite early that his hope of success lay in simplifying the issue. He had declared that he would not go to Washington unless he could go with such a vote of confidence from the Chamber as would make it clear that he represented France, and not a "precarious majority," which might vanish before he reached the other side. He insisted, therefore, on putting the question of confidence on the approval or disapproval of the policy which he proposed to follow at Washington. This policy he had, in a succession of speeches, already made sufficiently clear. All that remained for him to do, as he held the debate to the issue he desired to emphasize, was to drive home the chief points in a few telling sentences, such as he knows so well how to use. France wanted peace. France was in favor of disarmament, but France was satisfied that neither of these were attainable unless her security were assured. On this point Mr. Briand was emphatic and unwavering. Steering skillfully between the urgent demand for economy, of the most drastic description, on one side, and the equally urgent demand for national security on the other, he presented France as eager to go as far as any of the other powers in the matter of the limitation of armament, if only her just demands for "guarantees" were recognized and met. About such guarantees, he declared, in pointed reference to the unratified reassurance treaties for which his opponent, Andrew Tardieu, had been so largely responsible, there would be nothing vague or uncertain.

As to whether he went to Washington it was for the Chamber to decide. His one desire in going, he said in effect, was to serve France. The ship was ready to take him but it could just as well take another. His own baggage was packed but it would serve him just as well for a trip to the country. He had no personal ambitions. It was for the Chamber to decide. The Chamber, as already noted, did decide, emphatically, in his favor: So Mr. Briand goes to Washington.

Mr. Ford's Railroad Plan

IN a discussion of the present problems of the railroads of the United States, Mr. Henry Ford lays down at least one fundamental fact that cannot be successfully controverted. It is inescapable, of course, that his strictures upon what have become the accepted and established methods of railroad financing and railroad operation should be subjected to much discussion, criticism, and denunciation. But it will require much adverse argument to convince an observing public that Mr. Ford does not speak truthfully when he says that the railroads must be liberated from the present systems, both of financing and operation, and that the necessary reforms cannot be worked by providing the managers with \$500,000,000 with which to perpetuate their present policies. It is hardly to be expected that the responsible managers and directors of the larger railroad systems of the United States will regard Mr. Ford's criticisms, even if they are forced to admit their value constructively, with any great degree of kindness or fortitude. He has seen fit to point out what he regards as vital weaknesses in the present systems of financing and operation, and his qualification as a witness against the present order is based upon his successful management, for a somewhat brief period, of a carrying system acquired by him individually and maintained and managed by himself and his immediate representatives. His railroad's responsibility to the public, it is

true, is the same as that of any other public utility similarly operated. But beyond that Mr. Ford is responsible only to himself. In formulating and adopting radical operating reforms he speaks the word of final authority. He has not behind him a long line of executive officers, high-salaried and of a more or less undetermined efficiency, who in turn are endeavoring to placate, if not to please, a longer line of investors and speculators. In this his position is unique.

Admitting, as the fact no doubt is, that Mr. Ford, in the management and operation of his railroad, has proved the success of his applied methods, and that he has found it possible to increase the efficiency of every department of that utility, it remains to be seen whether or not it would be possible to apply the same or similar methods to the operation and management of the great railway systems of the country. The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, the utility which has responded so handsomely to Mr. Ford's experimental touch, is but 454 miles in length, and thus, by comparison, is a single and a somewhat insignificant unit when considered in relation to the larger systems of transportation. It is related that in the early days in Wisconsin, when the pioneer farmers from New England and New York State had little to do in the long winter months but hunt and talk of hunting, one of them succeeded in capturing three elk which had sought shelter in a thicket, the remarkable thing about it being that never before nor since have wild elk been seen in any part of that State. But the somewhat boastful hunter offered to wager that he could go out any day and capture one elk or any number he might see fit, because, as he insisted, he had "learned the habits of elk." Perhaps Mr. Ford has, with similar precocity, learned the "habits" of railroads. But there will be many trained and capable experts in every line of railroad management and operation who will insist that he has not established his qualifications even to criticize comprehensively the systems which he so conclusively condemns.

As to one thing, however, there will be general agreement. This is that the present methods of railroad management and operation must be displaced by new and better methods. It will not be so readily agreed that Mr. Ford has offered a complete corrective. But there is no doubt whatever that his insistence upon greater efficiency in all departments of railroading must be heeded. There is now too much loss in wasted time, and, so far as the public can judge, this waste is greatest in inefficient operation of trains and equipment. This condition is not chargeable solely to those who direct the affairs of the carriers from their offices at headquarters. Labor must accept its fair share of the responsibility. Neither is the responsibility solely that of those who have become a part of the great financial machine which claims the first and last voice in directing the management of the railroads. This great system is a result of years of development, a development too long and too generously protected by state and federal laws. It cannot be torn down and destroyed all at once. The investments of millions of people who are not capitalists are represented by the combined properties of the carrying systems. These investments were made with the actual or implied pledge that they would be protected perpetually. Any failure of this financial system as a whole is not traceable to the lapses or shortcomings of the irresponsible participants in dividend earnings.

Mr. Ford proposes that the owners of the railroads should be those who are able to contribute actively in their management and operation. Theoretically, this is perhaps an easy and quick solution. But the fact remains that the railroads are not now owned by those who operate them, and that those who might be found in every way qualified to participate in their management and practical operation are in no position to buy them. Mr. Ford, obviously, has found only that remedy which he, because of his unique position, financially and industrially, is able to apply in an isolated case. His simplified method of transportation, based upon smaller and lighter train units, might, in other circumstances, prove to be nothing more than a revival of methods discarded years ago. It could hardly be made applicable to the great systems in the eastern sections of the United States, or in the mountainous sections of the west, where even the present powerful appliances, with heavy cars and coaches, are frequently unable to handle the traffic offered. It would be presumptuous, however, in the light of Mr. Ford's past accomplishments, to regard him simply as a theorist. He usually is able to prove the practical value of those things he recommends and sponsors. The emergency of the railroads and the public is great. With it comes the opportunity for the development of some great constructive or reconstructive plan, but such a plan, if its soundness is to be proved, must not be visionary or unwisely conceived.

Rural Libraries

OF THE many schemes which have been devised, in recent years, for bringing the educational and cultural advantages of the towns to the countryside, few, it is safe to say, are more full of promise than the rural library scheme administered under the care of James Christison, the librarian superintendent of Montrose, Scotland. Mr. Christison commenced his work in the December of 1916, under the auspices of the Montrose Public Library, and so popular did it prove that today the stations in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire in receipt of books number nearly a hundred. Indeed, the educational value of the work has come to be so clearly realized that the county education authorities for Forfarshire and Kincardineshire have recently assumed control of the whole scheme, and it is hoped that, before long, the number of book stations will be considerably increased.

The great value of Mr. Christison's work lies in the fact that he "proved his case" by the conclusive process of demonstration. He showed that, in the country districts of Scotland, even the most remote, there was an eager desire for knowledge and a determination to take advantage of any opportunity which might be afforded for its acquisition. The charge frequently made against such efforts, that they simply encourage a desire for fiction, and generally fiction of the least value, is certainly disproved in the case of the Montrose scheme. Fiction is,

of course, in demand, as it should be, fiction of both the classic and the modern kind, but the extent to which more solid reading is indulged in by those making use of the library is quite remarkable. Thus, for instance, Mr. Christison, in the course of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, told of one lonely country parish, remote from a railway station, with a comparatively small population composed mostly of cotter folk and shepherds, which had a remarkable record for reading. Many of the books had been renewed several times before being finally returned, and they included such works as John's "Flowers of the Field," Kelman's "Faith of Stevenson," Ball's "Story of the Heavens," Graham's "Social Life in Scotland in the Eighteenth Century," and Percival's "Agricultural Botany."

The Montrose scheme, as might be expected, has evolved an excellent system of distribution. Not only has it won the cordial cooperation of teachers everywhere, but men's social clubs, women's rural institutes, and evening classes have been made channels for circulation. The books are dispatched by rail or carrier in light cases, which, by the removal of one side, are readily transformed into bookcases. In no instance are fewer than 100 books sent out to any one station, and, often, in the case of more populous districts, the number will be increased up to 300 volumes, in order that an adequate choice may always be available.

One of the by-products of the movement is to help to check the drift to the towns. It is just such a little added amenity which often effectively turns the balance in favor of staying on the land when so many inducements are being held out to move to the city.

Editorial Notes

SOME time ago, a judge in the United States administered a strong rebuke to the lawyers attending his court for some contemptuous references to the Prohibition Act, and for a general attitude of hostility which they displayed toward the measure. He pointed out, with some sternness, that the Eighteenth Amendment was the law of the land, and, as the law of the land, could not lightly be spoken of in his court or anywhere else. In the Province of Quebec, prohibition is not yet the law of the land, but it has been once, and may be again. In any event, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Québec would seem to be well within its rights when it protests against "teachers and professors in schools and colleges" who speak openly to scholars and students "against temperance and reform."

KOMORN, or Komaron, where the Hungarian Government forces overtook the former King Charles, is a fortified place on the Danube which, by the Versailles Treaty, has become a border town between Hungary and Tzecho-Slovakia. Of the fortress itself the people locally boast that it is impregnable. The town was probably regarded by the Royalist forces as a convenient jumping-off place into Tzecho-Slovakia in case of being hard pressed. Market days in the town afford an excellent picture of Hungarian rural life. Not least interesting among the features are the wandering gypsy bands of musicians, led by a bandmaster who promenades while he plays. It was at Komorn that one of these gypsy leaders was called upon to play a tune which a guest first whistled to him. The leader at once struck it up faultlessly on his violin, and the band followed, playing the tune, which happened to be "Rule Britannia," with all the accustomed gypsy verve and familiarity. The guest, astonished, asked the leader how it was he knew it so well. "Oh," replied the man, "I've played 'Rule Britannia' before King Edward in London several times!"

AUSTRALIANS have apparently lost all reverence for royal commissions, which have acted as a political safety valve for twenty years. Should pilfering on the wharves, the spread of the prickly pear, discontent at Darwin, a dispute at Cockatoo Island, or the cost of living, press unkindly upon federal ministers, a royal commission is appointed, furnishes its report, and is immediately forgotten. It has remained for Sir William Irvine, the Chief Justice of Victoria, to find a suitable use for the parliamentary eloquence preserved in the Federal Hansard and in numberless commission reports. He has recommended that this vast supply of material should be sold to an Australian paper company for the purpose of supplying pulp. This jest of the Chief Justice is not likely to be taken seriously by the federal government, yet, as a distinguished federal and state politician, Sir William Irvine did so much to add to the mass of public documents that he should surely be in a position to judge of their proper disposal.

A wise saw has it that if you cannot say any good about a thing, it is better to say nothing at all. Lord Northcliffe's reported remarks, to the Japanese press at Manila, concerning Great Britain and the United States standing together in case of a clash in the Pacific are apparently calculated to have a prejudicial effect upon the coming armament Conference at Washington, and happily are being viewed in that light by much of the American press. Lord Northcliffe may imagine that he is merely hitting back at Mr. Lloyd George, and forget all about the repercussions. But if he does, he is very much like some American publicists who are predicting a ludicrous fiasco for the Washington Conference. They remind one of Don Quixote tilting at the windmills quite oblivious of the fact that he was within the sweep of the moving sails.

HENRY BERGSON, the French philosopher, is evidently not one to measure greatness by the brilliance of the limelight. His works have for some time carried the glow that pervades the world of scholars. But of late he has been accorded the dazzling popularity that fashionable Paris bestows upon its elect. His lecture room at the Collège de France has been filled to overflowing with the lavishly dressed and none too scholastically inclined élite of the city. But the professor apparently refuses to be flattered by this fashionable enthusiasm. Success for him evidently lies in other directions. He has resigned his place on the faculty of the college and, in the more congenial atmosphere of quiet retirement, will, it is said, enter upon new and ambitious lines of research.